

SPOKEN ARABIC (SAUDI)

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Spoken Language Services, Inc.

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ISBN 0-87950-410-2

L.C. No. 76-17389



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Ithaca, New York 14850

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Introduction

This course was originally prepared by the linguists of Aramco's Training Department for use at the Foreign Service Training Center which was first located at Riverhead, Long Island, and later moved to Sidon in Lebanon. At this Center employees are given an introductory working knowledge of the spoken Arabic of eastern Saudi Arabia. It has also been used extensively for regular Arabic instruction in Dhahran, Ras Tanura, Abqaiq, and Hofuf as well as for general informal self study. The course has been subjected to the test of use, revised and improved over a period of several years. It is being made generally available in this edition with Aramco's permission.

Although the text has for the most part been used in classroom instruction, it can also be used effectively for purposes of self study. The entire content of the course has been recorded and is available as a set of five cassettes. The text is keyed to the cassettes. Blank spaces are left on the recordings for the learner to repeat what he has just heard. Thus the possibility of speaking practice is provided even when native speakers of Arabic are not at hand for this purpose.

The course consists of a key to pronunciation, twelve units, a list of numbers, a list of verbs, and an English-Arabic vocabulary. Each of the twelve units is divided into the following sections:

- Basic Sentences — recorded

- Review — recorded

- Grammar Analysis

- Conversations

- Arabic-English Vocabulary

Each page of the Basic Sentences is divided into two parallel columns. Arabic words, phrases, and sentences are on the right side of each page and their English equivalents are on the left. The Arabic represents condensed conversations. A full sentence occurs first. This is followed by the words and phrases which go to make it up. The parts of the sentence or "breakdowns" are given to assist vocabulary building and to show how the sentence fits together.

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The Arabic words and sentences in this book are written with letters which are familiar to us. This spelling indicates the way Arabs say things. It will help you to remember the words as they sound. This is not the way the Arabs write their own language. Although the letters of our sound-writing system are familiar to us, some of them represent sounds which are new and strange to us. You will have to study the Key to Pronunciation and listen carefully to the Basic Sentences in order to gain the ability to associate sounds with their corresponding letters.

In the Grammar Analysis you will find comments on some of the words and sentences you have already learned. The analysis is designed to point out the basic patterns which recur in the language. First read the examples in each section. Then read the comments that follow.

The Conversations are a set of cues or stage directions which provide situations that can be acted out within the range of vocabulary that has been acquired up to that point in the course. You should be sure that by constant practice, speaking aloud, you can act out these situations. Since they are arranged for the most part as dialogues it is more effective if two people cooperate in acting them out and exchanging roles.

On the cassettes of the Basic Sentences you will hear first the English equivalent of the Arabic utterance to follow, then the Arabic. This makes it possible to concentrate on speaking practice without reference to the text. Full Arabic sentences are given first, then the breakdowns, then the complete sentences again. After each Arabic utterance there is always a blank time-space sufficiently long for the listener to repeat the Arabic utterance at the tempo set by the Arabic speaker of the records. The Reviews are recordings of the full sentences in Arabic without English cues, and with time allowed for repetition. The Numbers give a list of numbers, fractions and the number-adjectives, again with time allowed for repetition.

The records should be used in the following manner. Listen to the English and the Arabic. Then repeat the Arabic in the space for repetition. Imitate the Arabic as exactly as you possibly can. Go through each unit this way. Listen, repeat, mimic. When you have gone over the Basic Sentences at least eight or ten times, read the Grammar Analysis of that unit. Then go through the corresponding Review Record the same number

of times. Finally, learn the numbers for the unit you are working on. Over-learning at this stage is very important and the more completely automatic responses you acquire, the easier and more rapid will your future progress be. Don't wait to finish this text before you start using the language in conversations. Try out your Arabic every chance you get. And if your opportunities to talk Arabic aren't frequent enough to give you good practice, you will have to go out of your way to make new opportunities.

Key to Pronunciation

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Nearest English Sound</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>English Equivalent</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>a</i> in any, at, watt, about; varying with different words but always very short	<i>fahamt</i> <i>bass</i> <i>taHat</i> <i>jamb</i>	I understood enough underneath side
<i>aa</i>	<i>aa</i> in bazaar	<i>haadha</i>	this
<i>aaw</i>	<i>ou</i> in loud	<i>maaw</i>	copper
<i>aay</i>	<i>ai</i> in aisle	<i>maay</i>	water
<i>aw</i>	<i>ou</i> in lout	<i>aw</i>	or
<i>ay</i>	<i>ay</i> in say	<i>kayf</i>	how
<i>b</i>	<i>b</i> in back	<i>baalak</i>	watch out
<i>ch</i>	<i>ch</i> in check	<i>chazma</i>	pick
<i>d</i>	<i>d</i> in doll	<i>dagiyga</i>	minute
<i>dh</i>	<i>th</i> in then	<i>haadha</i>	this
<i>D</i>	<i>th</i> in thus, but with tense tongue muscles	<i>aDunn</i>	I think
<i>f</i>	<i>f</i> in fin	<i>fy</i>	in
<i>g</i>	<i>g</i> in go	<i>guwlliy</i>	tell me
<i>gh</i>	gargling sound coming from the back of the mouth	<i>shughul</i>	work
<i>h</i>	<i>h</i> in hit	<i>hina</i>	here
<i>H</i>	hoarse <i>h</i> with tense throat muscles	<i>Hariyga</i>	fire
<i>i</i>	<i>i</i> in kit	<i>jiddan</i>	very
<i>iy</i>	<i>i</i> in machine	<i>triyd</i>	you want
<i>j</i>	<i>j</i> in jet	<i>jyib</i>	bring
<i>k</i>	<i>k</i> in kit	<i>kullish</i>	very
<i>kh</i>	scraping sound coming from the back of the mouth	<i>khudh</i>	take
<i>l</i>	<i>l</i> in leap	<i>laa</i>	no
<i>L</i>	<i>l</i> in loop, but with tense tongue muscles	<i>alla</i>	God

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<i>m</i>	<i>m</i> in man	<i>maa</i>	not
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> in nut	<i>na'am</i>	yes
<i>ow</i>	<i>ow</i> in blow	<i>shlown</i>	how
<i>r</i>	trilled with tongue tip	<i>ruwH</i>	go
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i> in seen	<i>suwg</i>	market
<i>s</i>	<i>s</i> in sod, but with tense tongue muscles	<i>yisiyr</i>	he will be
<i>sh</i>	<i>sh</i> in sheen	<i>shuwf</i>	look
<i>t</i>	<i>t</i> in tick	<i>tilmas</i>	you touch
<i>r</i>	a <i>t</i> with tense tongue muscles	<i>Tayyib</i>	good
<i>th</i>	<i>th</i> in thin	<i>thalaatha</i>	three
<i>u</i>	<i>u</i> in put	<i>bukra</i>	tomorrow
<i>uw</i>	<i>oo</i> in boot	<i>shuwf</i>	look
<i>w</i>	<i>w</i> in wet	<i>wayn</i>	where
<i>y</i>	<i>y</i> in yet	<i>yisawwiyy</i>	he does
<i>z</i>	<i>z</i> in zest	<i>zayn</i>	good
)	catch in the throat before, between, or after vowels	<i>is'alniyy</i>	ask me
		<i>ra'iys</i>	boss
		<i>masaa'</i>	evening
(hoarse <i>a</i> with tense throat muscles	<i>'arabiy</i>	Arabic
		<i>na'am</i>	yes

Note: six of the Arabic consonants (*ch*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, and *th*) are represented by two letters in this writing system.

Greetings and General Phrases

Cassette 1A

Peace upon you.	<i>salaam 'alaykum.</i>
And upon you peace.	<i>wa-'alaykum is-salaam</i>
Welcome. <i>or</i> Glad to see you.	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan.</i>
How are you?	<i>kayf haalak?</i>
how	<i>kayf</i>
condition	<i>haal</i>
your condition	<i>haalak</i>
Praise God (I'm fine).	<i>al-hamdu lil-laah.</i>
How are you?	<i>inta kayf haalak?</i>
you (said to a man)	<i>inta</i>
I'm fine.	<i>ana tayyib.</i>
I	<i>ana</i>
fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O. K.	<i>tayyib</i>
How are you?	<i>intiy kayf haalich?</i>
you (said to a woman)	<i>intiy</i>
How are you-all?	<i>intuw kayf haalkum?</i>
you-all	<i>intuw</i>
We are fine.	<i>ihna tayyibiyn.</i>
we	<i>ihna <i>or</i> hinna</i>
fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O. K.	<i>tayyibiyn</i>
Please have a chair.	<i>tfaddal istariyh.</i>
please (said to a man)	<i>tfaddal</i>
please (said to a woman)	<i>tfaddaliy</i>
please (said to a group)	<i>tfaddaluw</i>
rest (said to a man)	<i>stariyh</i>
rest (said to a woman)	<i>stariyhiy</i>
rest (said to a group)	<i>stariyhuw</i>
I thank you. (said to a man)	<i>ashkurak.</i>
I thank you. (said to a woman)	<i>ashkurich.</i>
I thank you-all.	<i>ashkurukum.</i>

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You're welcome.	<i>mamnuwn. or ahlan wa-sahlan.</i>
How are you?	<i>shlown saHHatak?</i>
how	<i>shlown</i>
health	<i>saHHa</i>
your health	<i>saHHatak</i>
I'm fine.	<i>saHHatiy kullish Tayyiba.</i>
my health	<i>saHHatiy</i>
very	<i>kullish or waajid or jiddan</i>
fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O. K.	<i>Tayyiba</i>
I'm well.	<i>ana zayn.</i>
good <i>or</i> well	<i>zayn</i>
I'm not well.	<i>ana muw zayn.</i>
not	<i>muw</i>
We're not well.	<i>iHna muw zayniyn.</i>
good <i>or</i> well	<i>zayniyn</i>
I'm not feeling well.	<i>saHHatiy muw zayna.</i>
good <i>or</i> well	<i>zayna</i>
I'm sorry.	<i>ana aasif.</i>
May God give you health.	<i>alla ya'aafiyk.</i>
What do you say?	<i>aysh tguwl?</i>
what	<i>aysh</i>
you say	<i>tguwl</i>
Repeat the word, please.	<i>'uwd il-kalima, min faɖlak.</i>
repeat	<i>'uwd</i>
word	<i>kalima</i>
the word	<i>il-kalima</i>
please	<i>min faɖlak</i>
Speak slowly, please.	<i>tkallam shway shway, min faɖlak.</i>
speak (said to a man)	<i>tkallam</i>
speak (said to a woman)	<i>tkallamiy</i>
speak (said to a group)	<i>tkallamuw</i>
slowly <i>or</i> carefully	<i>shway shway</i>

Did you understand?	<i>inta fahamt?</i>
you <i>or</i> I understood	<i>fahamt</i>
Yes, I understood.	<i>na'am, ana fahamt.</i>
yes	<i>na'am or ay na'am or ay</i>
No, I didn't understand.	<i>laa, maa fahamt.</i>
no	<i>laa</i>
not	<i>maa</i>
What's your name, please?	<i>aysh ismak, min faḍlak?</i>
name	<i>isim</i>
your name	<i>ismak</i>
My name is Sulayman.	<i>ismiy sulaymaan.</i>
my name	<i>ismiy</i>
I'm pleased to meet you. My name is John.	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan. ismiy jaan.</i>
I'm pleased to meet you	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>
I'm an American.	<i>ana amriykaaniy.</i>
I'm pleased to meet you, John.	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan bi-jaan.</i>
Who is this?	<i>minhuw haadha?</i>
who is	<i>minhuw</i>
this	<i>haadha</i>
This is my friend.	<i>haadha sadiygiy.</i>
friend	<i>sadiyg</i>
my friend	<i>sadiygiy</i>
His name is Hasan.	<i>ismah Hasan.</i>
his name	<i>ismah</i>
He's an Arab.	<i>huwwa 'arabiy.</i>
he	<i>huwwa</i>
Who is this?	<i>minhiy haadhiy?</i>
who is	<i>minhiy</i>
this	<i>haadhiy</i>
 This is my wife.	 <i>haadhiy zowjatiy.</i>
wife	<i>zowja</i>

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my wife	<i>zowjatiy</i>
Her name is Selma.	<i>ismaha salma.</i>
her name	<i>ismaha</i>
She's an American.	<i>hiyya amriykaaniyya.</i>
she	<i>hiyya</i>
American	<i>amriykaaniyya</i>
Who are these people?	<i>minhum haadhowl?</i>
who are	<i>minhum</i>
these	<i>haadhowl</i>
These are company employees.	<i>haadhowl 'ummaal ish-sharika.</i>
employees <i>or</i> workers	<i>'ummaal</i>
company	<i>sharika</i>
the company	<i>ish-sharika</i>
company employees	<i>'ummaal ish-sharika</i>
They are Arabs.	<i>hum 'arab.</i>
they	<i>hum</i>
Arabs	<i>'arab</i>
Excuse me. (said to a man)	<i>saamiHniy.</i>
Excuse me. (said to a woman)	<i>saamHiyniy.</i>
Excuse me. (said to a group)	<i>saamHuwniy.</i>
I have to go to work.	<i>laazim aruwH ashtaghil.</i>
necessary <i>or</i> must	<i>laazim</i>
I go	<i>aruwH</i>
I work	<i>ashtaghil</i>
You are excused.	<i>masmuwH.</i>
Good-bye.	<i>fiy amaan il-laah. or</i> <i>ma'a s-salaama.</i>
I'll see you tomorrow.	<i>ashuwfak bukra.</i>
I see	<i>ashuwf</i>
I see you	<i>ashuwfak</i>
tomorrow	<i>bukra</i>
If God wills. <i>or</i> I hope so.	<i>inshaALLa.</i>

Grammar Analysis

Personal Pronouns

<i>ana</i>	I
<i>iHna</i>	we
<i>inta</i>	you (said to a man)
<i>intiy</i>	you (said to a woman)
<i>intuw</i>	you-all (said to a group)
<i>huwwa</i>	he
<i>hiyya</i>	she
<i>hum</i>	they

The eight words above are PERSONAL PRONOUNS. This is the complete set. Note that Arabic has three words for *you*.

Pronoun Endings *-ak* and *-iy*

<i>saHHa-t-ak</i>	health (of) you	your health
<i>ism-ak</i>	name (of) you	your name
<i>ashkur-ak</i>	I thank-you	
<i>ashuwf-ak</i>	I see-you	

All the words above end in *-ak*. In Arabic the ending *-ak* means *you* or *(of)you = your*.

<i>saHHa-t-iy</i>	health (of) me	my health
<i>ism-iy</i>	name (of) me	my name
<i>sadiyg-iy</i>	friend (of) me	my friend

The ending *-iy* means *(of)me = my*.

Endings like *-ak* and *-iy* are PRONOUN ENDINGS.

Greetings

<i>salaam 'alaykum.</i>	Peace upon you.
<i>wa-'alaykum is-salaam.</i>	And upon you peace.
<i>ahlan wa-sahlan.</i>	Welcome. or Glad to see you.

The usual greeting in Saudi Arabia is *salaam 'alaykum*. You say this to anyone, whether you know him personally or not. You always answer this greeting with *wa-'alaykum is-salaam*. The person who is approaching, or who is entering a room, always speaks first, even if he interrupts a conversation.

The greeting *ahlan wa-sahlan* is very often equivalent to English *hello*. A good time to use it is when you shake hands with a man.

Requests and Favors

<i>min fadlak</i>	please
<i>tfaddal</i>	please

The phrase *min fadlak* is used when you are making a request. For example, you say *min fadlak* when you ask someone for a cigarette.

The word *tfaddal* is used in granting a request, or in bestowing a favor. For example, you say *tfaddal* when you offer a person a cigarette. The word is often about equivalent to English *here it is* or *do have one*. In response to a knock on a door *tfaddal* means *come in*.

Conversations

These are outlines of conversations to be acted out in Arabic. Take turns in pairs, one taking the A role and one the B role. The two persons who are talking should stand up and act out their parts. Each person should in turn act out the two roles. Appoint someone in the group to prompt you if you are not sure of what comes next in your part. Act out each conversation several times.

A is sitting at his desk. B knocks at the door.

- A asks B to come in. *tfaddal.*
- B enters and greets A. *salaam 'alaykum.*
- A rises and returns the greeting. *wa-'alaykum is-salaam.*
- A shakes B's hand and asks how B is.
- B says he's fine and asks how A is.
- A says he's fine.

A and B continue to talk.

- A asks B to have a chair.
- B thanks him and sits down.
- A says B is welcome, and sits down too.
- A asks about B's health.
- B says (a) he's fine, (b) he's not feeling well.
- A replies appropriately.

A and B, who are strangers, meet and exchange greetings.

- A asks B's name.
- B tells A his name.
- A says he is glad to meet B, and they shake hands.
- A now tells B his name.
- B says he is glad to meet A.

A wants to break off his conversation with B.

- A asks B to excuse him, telling B he has to work.
- B excuses A and says good-bye.
- A says good-bye in return, and says he will see B tomorrow.
- B says he hopes so.

A and B meet C, a friend of A.

- A greets C.
- C returns the greeting, and asks how A and B are.

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A answers that they are fine, and asks how C is.

C says he is fine.

C asks A who B is.

A says that B is his friend, and tells C B's name.

C turns to B and says he is glad to meet him.

C tells B his name.

B says he is glad to meet C, and they shake hands.

C asks A and B to excuse him, he has to go to work.

A and B excuse him and they exchange good-byes.

Vocabulary

New vocabulary items appearing for the first time in each unit are given at the end of that unit. If you look for a word in the vocabulary and don't find it, you know that it first appeared in some previous unit. The *Colloquial Vocabulary* contains all the words in this book.

<i>aasif</i>	sorry	<i>haadha</i>	this
<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>	welcome <i>or</i> you are welcome <i>or</i> glad to see you <i>or</i> I'm pleased to meet you	<i>haadhiy</i>	this
		<i>haadhowl</i>	these
		<i>hiyya</i>	she
		<i>hum</i>	they
<i>alla ya'aafiyk</i>	May God give you good health	<i>huwwa</i>	he
<i>amriykaaniy</i>	American		
<i>amriykaaniyya</i>	American	<i>haal</i>	condition
<i>ana</i>	I	<i>haalak</i>	your condition (said to a man)
<i>aruwH</i>	I go	<i>haalich</i>	your condition (said to a woman)
<i>ashkurak</i>	I thank you (said to a man)	<i>haalkum</i>	your condition (said to a group)
<i>ashkurich</i>	I thank you (said to a woman)	<i>hasan</i>	Hasan (a man's name)
<i>ashkurkum</i>	I thank you (said to a group)	<i>hinna</i>	we
<i>ashtaghil</i>	I work		
<i>ashuwf</i>	I see		
<i>ay or ay na'am</i>	yes	<i>iHna</i>	we
<i>aysh</i>	what	<i>il-Hamdu</i>	Praise God
		<i>lil-laah</i>	
<i>bukra</i>	tomorrow	<i>il-kalima</i>	the word
		<i>inshaALLa</i>	If God wills' <i>or</i> I hope so
<i>fahamt</i>	you <i>or</i> I under- stood	<i>inta</i>	you (said to a man)
<i>fiy amaan il-laah</i>	good-bye		

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<i>intiy</i>	you(said to a woman)	<i>saamHiiyniy</i>	excuse me (said to a woman)
<i>intuw</i>	you (said to a group)	<i>saamHuwniy</i>	excuse me (said to a group)
<i>isim</i>	name	<i>salaam</i>	peace
<i>ismah</i>	his name	<i>salma</i>	Selma (a woman's name)
<i>ismaha</i>	her name		
<i>ismak</i>	your name	<i>stariyH</i>	rest (said to a man)
<i>ismiy</i>	my name	<i>stariyHiy</i>	rest (said to a woman)
<i>is-salaam</i>	the peace		
<i>ish-sharika</i>	the company	<i>stariyHuw</i>	rest (said to a group)
<i>jiddan</i>	very	<i>sulaymaan</i>	Sulayman (a man's name)
<i>kalima</i>	word		
<i>kayf</i>	how		
<i>kullish</i>	very	<i>sadiyg</i>	friend
		<i>sadiygiy</i>	my friend
<i>laa</i>	no	<i>sahHa</i>	health
<i>laazim</i>	necessary or must or have to	<i>sahHatiy</i>	my health
		<i>sahHatak</i>	your health
<i>maa</i>	not	<i>sharika</i>	company
<i>mamnuren</i>	you're welcome	<i>shlown</i>	how
<i>masmuwH</i>	you're excused	<i>shway shway</i>	slowly or carefully
<i>ma'a s-salaama</i>	good-bye		
<i>min faḍlak</i>	please		
<i>minhuw</i>	who is	<i>tfadḍal</i>	please (said to a man)
<i>minhiy</i>	who is		
<i>minhum</i>	who are	<i>tfadḍaliy</i>	please (said to a woman)
<i>muw</i>	not	<i>tfadḍaluw</i>	please (said to a group)
<i>na'am</i>	yes	<i>tguwl</i>	you say
<i>saamiiniy</i>	excuse me (said to a man)	<i>tkallam</i>	speak (said to a man)

<i>tkallamiy</i>	speak (said to a woman)	<i>zayn</i>	good <i>or</i> well
<i>tkallamuw</i>	speak (said to a group)	<i>zayna</i>	good <i>or</i> well
		<i>zayniyn</i>	good <i>or</i> well
		<i>zowja</i>	wife
		<i>zowjatiy</i>	my wife
<i>Tayyib</i>	fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O.K.	<i>‘alaykum</i>	upon you
<i>Tayyiba</i>	fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O.K.	<i>‘arab</i>	Arabs
<i>Tayyibiyn</i>	fine <i>or</i> good <i>or</i> O.K.	<i>‘arabiy</i>	Arab
		<i>‘ummaal</i>	employees <i>or</i> workers
<i>wa-</i>	and	<i>‘ummaal</i>	company em-
<i>waajid</i>	very	<i>ish-sharika</i>	ployees
		<i>‘uud</i>	repeat

On the Job and Asking Directions

Do you want a cigarette?
you want
cigarette

No thanks, I don't smoke.
I smoke
I don't smoke

My matches are all gone.
matches
my matches
are gone

Do you have any matches?
with you

triyd sigaara?

triyd

sigaara

laa, ashkurak, maa adakhkhin.

adakhkhin

maa adakhkhin

kabriytiy khallas.

kabriyt

kabriytiy

khallas

ʿindak kabriyt?

ʿindak

Yes, I have.

with me

No, I haven't.

What is the name of this?
the name of this

This is called a key.

its name

key

This is called a hammer.

its name

hammer

These are called tools.

their name

tools

What do you want?

you want

na'am, ʿindiy.

ʿindiy

laa, maa ʿindiy.

aysh isim haadha?

isim haadha

haadha ismah miftaah.

ismah

miftaah

haadhiy ismaha matraga.

ismaha

matraga

haadhowl ismahum saamaan.

ismahum

saamaan

aysh triyd?

triyd

I want the hammer.

I want
the hammer

Please go get the hammer.

go (said to a man)
go (said to a woman)
go (said to a group)
bring (said to a man)
bring (said to a woman)
bring (said to a group)

There isn't any hammer here.

there is
there is not
here

Where is the hammer?

where

I don't know.

I know

Maybe it's under the car.

maybe
under
car
the car
under the car

Fine, here's the hammer.

take (said to a man)
take (said to a woman)
take (said to a group)

Wait a minute, please.

wait
minute

Time's up.

it has ended
time
the time

ariyd il-maṭṭraga.

*ariyd
il-maṭṭraga*

min faḍlak, ruwḥ jiyb il-maṭṭraga.

*ruwḥ
ruwḥiy
ruwḥuw
jiyb
jiybiy
jiybuw*

maa fyyh maṭṭraga hina.

*fyyh
maa fyyh
hina*

wayn il-maṭṭraga?

wayn

maa adriy.

adriy

yimkin taḥt is-sayyaara.

*yimkin
taḥat
sayyaara
is-sayyaara
taḥt is-sayyaara*

ṭayyib, khudh il-maṭṭraga.

*khudh
khudhiy
khudhuw*

isbir dagiyya, min faḍlak.

*isbir
dagiyya*

intaha l-wagt.

*intaha
wagt
il-wagt*

Come on, let's go.	<i>yaLLa, khallna nruwH.</i>
come on	<i>yaLLa</i>
let us	<i>khallna</i>
we go	<i>nruwH</i>

Cassette 1B

Stand back from the car.	<i>wakhkhir min is-sayyaara.</i>
stand back	<i>wakhkhir</i>
from	<i>min</i>
Watch out for the car.	<i>baalak min is-sayyaara.</i>
watch out	<i>baalak</i>
Be careful.	<i>intabih.</i>
Run away. <i>or</i> Run for your life.	<i>ishrid.</i>
Look up.	<i>shuwf fowgak.</i>
look (said to a man)	<i>shuwf</i>
look (said to a woman)	<i>shuwfiy</i>
look (said to a group)	<i>shuwfuw</i>
up <i>or</i> on <i>or</i> over	<i>fowg</i>
above you	<i>fowgak</i>
Look in front of you.	<i>shuwf giddaamak.</i>
ahead <i>or</i> in front of	<i>giddaam</i>
in front of you	<i>giddaamak</i>
Look behind you.	<i>shuwf waraak.</i>
behind <i>or</i> in back of	<i>wara</i>
behind you	<i>waraak</i>
This way.	<i>kidha.</i>
Not this way.	<i>muw kidha.</i>
That's enough.	<i>bass.</i>
This is poisonous.	<i>haadha yisumm.</i>
This is explosive.	<i>haadha yithuwr.</i>
This is inflammable.	<i>haadha yishibb.</i>
Kerosene.	<i>gaaz.</i>
Gas. (natural)	<i>gazz.</i>
Gasoline.	<i>banziyn.</i>

Fire.	<i>hariyga.</i>
Get the fire extinguisher.	<i>jiyb iT-Taffaaya.</i>
fire extinguisher	<i>Taffaaya</i>
the fire extinguisher	<i>iT-Taffaaya.</i>
This is very dangerous.	<i>haadha jiddan kharir.</i>
dangerous	<i>kharir</i>
Keep away.	<i>owgaf ba'iyd.</i>
stop <i>or</i> stand	<i>owgaf</i>
far <i>or</i> at a distance	<i>ba'iyd</i>
Stop, don't touch the wire.	<i>owgaf, laa tilmas il-waayir.</i>
you touch	<i>tilmas</i>
don't touch	<i>laa tilmas.</i>
Tell me, where's the market?	<i>guwlliy, wayn is-suwg?</i>
tell	<i>guwl</i>
tell to me	<i>guwlliy</i>
market	<i>suwg</i>
the market	<i>is-suwg</i>
Here.	<i>hina. or hniy.*</i>

There. <i>or</i> Over there.	<i>hinaak.</i>
On your right.	<i>'ala yamiynak.</i>
on	<i>'ala</i>
right side	<i>yamiyn</i>
your right	<i>yamiynak</i>
On your left.	<i>'ala yisaarak.</i>
left side	<i>yisaar</i>
your left	<i>yisaarak</i>
Straight ahead of you.	<i>giddaamak.</i>
Go straight ahead.	<i>imsh giddaamak.</i>
go <i>or</i> walk (said to a man)	<i>imsh</i>
go <i>or</i> walk (said to a woman)	<i>imshiy</i>
go <i>or</i> walk (said to a group)	<i>imshuw</i>
Please show me.	<i>min fadlak, warrniy.</i>
All right, I'll show you.	<i>Tayyib, awarriyk.</i>

* Not on record.

Grammar Analysis

Masculine, Feminine, and Plural Nouns

haadha sadiyyi. This is my friend.

haadha miftaah. This is a key.

The word *haadha* means *this*.

haadhiy zowjatiy. This is my wife.

haadhiy matraga. This is a hammer.

The word *haadhiy* also means *this*.

Words like *miftaah* and *zowjatiy* are NOUNS. Those with which you use *haadha* are MASCULINE nouns and those with which you use *haadhiy* are FEMININE nouns.

haadhowl 'ummaal ish-sharika. These are company employees.

haadhowl saamaan. These are tools.

The word *haadhowl* means *these*. The nouns with which you use *haadhowl* are PLURAL nouns.

Most words in Arabic are either masculine, feminine, or plural. These terms are merely grammatical labels and do not indicate or intend a biological classification.

From now on we shall use abbreviations for the following terms.

masculine (m)

feminine (f)

plural (pl)

Stems and Subject Markers *a-* and *t-*

a-riyd I want

a-ruwH I go

a-dakhkhin I smoke

Words like the above are VERB FORMS. These verb forms all begin

with *a-* and mean *I* do something. This *a-* is a SUBJECT MARKER ; it shows who is doing the action.

<i>t-riyd</i>	you want
<i>t-ruwH</i>	you go
<i>t-dakhkhin</i>	you smoke

These verb forms all begin with *t-* and mean *you* do something. This *t-* is also a subject marker.

The part of the verb form minus the subject marker is the STEM. For example, the stems of the verb forms above are *-riyd* *-ruwH* and *-dakhkhin*. The stem gives the meaning of the action.

Commands

<i>ruwH</i>	Go. (said to a man)
<i>shuwf</i>	Look. (said to a man)

These verb forms tell someone to do something. They are COMMANDS.

<i>ruwH-uw</i>	Go. (said to a group)
<i>shuwf-uw</i>	Look. (said to a group)

These commands end in the subject marker *-uw*. Such commands tell a group of people to do something.

<i>ruwH-iy</i>	Go. (said to a woman)
<i>shuwf-iy</i>	Look. (said to a woman)

These commands end in the subject marker *-iy*. They tell a woman to do something.

Here are some more examples of commands.

<i>jiyb</i>	Bring.
<i>jiybuw</i>	
<i>jiybiy</i>	
<i>khudh</i>	Take.
<i>khudhuw</i>	
<i>khudhiy</i>	

Pronoun Endings -ah -ha -hum and -niy

<i>fowg-ah</i>		above-him
<i>a-shuwf-ah</i>		I-see-him
<i>ism-ah</i>	name(of)him	his name
<i>sadiyg-ah</i>	friend(of)him	his friend

The pronoun ending *-ah* means *him* or *(of)him = his*.

<i>fowg-ha</i>		above-her
<i>a-shuwf-ha</i>		I-see-her
<i>isma-ha</i>	name(of)her	her name
<i>sadiyg-ha</i>	friend(of)her	her friend

The pronoun ending *-ha* means *her* or *(of)her = her* (possessive).

<i>fowg-hum</i>		above-them
<i>a-shuwf-hum</i>		I-see-them
<i>isma-hum</i>	name(of)them	their name
<i>sadiyg-hum</i>	friend(of)them	their friend

The pronoun ending *-hum* means *them* or *(of)them = their*.

<i>fowg-iy</i>		above-me
<i>ism-iy</i>	name(of)me	my name

The pronoun ending *-iy* means *me* or *(of)me = my*.

saamiH-niy excuse-me

The pronoun ending meaning *me* after verb forms is always *-niy*.

Pronoun endings may follow most words. Their frequent occurrence is one of the striking features of Arabic.

Variants of *il-* : *ish-* *is-* and *ir-*

<i>il-kalima</i>	the word
<i>il-maṭṭraga</i>	the hammer
<i>il-wagt</i>	the time

These words all have a form *il-* which means *the*.

<i>ish-sharika</i>	the company
<i>is-sayyaara</i>	the car
<i>ir-raffaaya</i>	the fire extinguisher

Each of the words above has a variant of *il-*. The variant *ish-* is added to any noun beginning with *sh* ; the variant *is-* is added to any noun beginning with *s* ; the variant *ir-* is added to any noun beginning with *r*.

Conversations

A meets his friend B. They exchange greetings.

A asks if B wants a cigarette.

B says, yes, thanks.

A offers him a cigarette.

tfaddal

B takes one with thanks.

B says his matches are all gone.

B asks if A has a match.

A says, yes, he has and offers one to B. *tfaddal*

A is working with his helper B.

A asks B to go get the hammer, please.

B asks where the hammer is.

A says maybe it's under the car.

B finds it and gives it to A.

A is working near an open drum of gasoline when B comes up.

A and B exchange greetings and names.

B points to the drum of gasoline and asks what it is.

A tells B that it is gasoline.

B asks what gasoline is.

A tells B that it is very dangerous and explosive.

A asks if B understands.

B says he does.

A is watching his helper B. B reaches out to touch a live wire.

A says 'Stop, don't touch the wire.'

A says the wire is very dangerous.

A asks if B understands.

B says he does.

A tells B to stand at a distance.

Getting directions.

A greets B as B walks past.

A asks B to wait a minute, please.

A asks B where the market is.

B gives A directions (a) to the right, (b) to the left, (c) straight ahead.

A says he does not understand and asks B to speak slowly.

B repeats slowly and asks if A understands.

A says that he doesn't understand.

A asks B to show him.

B says he will.

A the boss, sees B using a hammer incorrectly.

A says 'Stop, not this way.'

B asks A to show him.

A says all right he will.

A shows B how to use the hammer and says, 'Look, this way.'

A asks if B understands.

B says he does.

A tells B to show him.

B uses the hammer correctly now and A says fine.

Vocabulary

Practically all feminine nouns (and very few masculine nouns) end in *-a*. Feminine nouns which do not end in *-a* are marked (f), and masculine nouns ending in *-a* are marked (m).

<i>adakhkhin</i>	I smoke	<i>imsh</i>	go <i>or</i> walk (said to a man)
<i>adriy</i>	I know		
<i>awarriyk</i>	I'll show you	<i>imshiy</i>	go <i>or</i> walk (said to a woman)
<i>baalak</i>	watch out	<i>imshuw</i>	go <i>or</i> walk (said to a group)
<i>banziyn</i>	gasoline		
<i>bass</i>	that's enough	<i>intabih</i>	be careful
<i>ba'iyd</i>	far <i>or</i> at a distance	<i>intaha</i>	it has ended
<i>dagiyya</i>	minute	<i>ismahum</i>	their name
		<i>isbir</i>	wait
<i>fyh</i>	there is	<i>ishrid</i>	run away <i>or</i> run for your life
<i>maa fyh</i>	there is not		
<i>fowg</i>	up <i>or</i> on <i>or</i> above	<i>jiyb</i>	get <i>or</i> bring (said to a man)
<i>fowgak</i>	above you		
<i>gaaz</i>	kerosene	<i>jiybiy</i>	get <i>or</i> bring (said to a woman)
<i>gazz</i>	gas (natural)		
<i>giddaam</i>	in front of	<i>jiybuw</i>	get <i>or</i> bring (said to a group)
<i>giddaamak</i>	in front of you <i>or</i> straight ahead of you	<i>kabriyt</i>	matches
		<i>kidha</i>	this way
<i>guwl</i>	tell		
<i>guwlliy</i>	tell me	<i>khallas</i>	is gone
		<i>khallna</i>	let's
<i>hina</i>	here	<i>khatar</i>	dangerous
<i>hinaak</i>	there <i>or</i> over there	<i>khudh</i>	take (said to a man)
<i>hniy</i>	here		
		<i>khudhiy</i>	take (said to a woman)
<i>hariyya</i>	fire		

34 Vocabulary

<i>khudhuw</i>	take (said to a group)	<i>tilmas</i> <i>triyd</i>	you touch you want
<i>maa fiyh</i>	there is not	<i>ṭaffaaya</i>	fire extinguisher
<i>maṭṭraga</i>	hammer		
<i>miftaaH</i>	key	<i>waayir</i>	wire
<i>min</i>	from	<i>wagt</i>	time
<i>nruwH</i>	we go	<i>wara</i>	behind <i>or</i> in back of
<i>owgaf</i>	stop <i>or</i> stand	<i>waraak</i>	behind you
<i>ruwH</i>	go (said to a man)	<i>warrniy</i>	show me
<i>ruwHiy</i>	go (said to a woman)	<i>wakhkhir</i>	stand back
<i>ruwhuw</i>	go (said to a group)	<i>wayn</i>	where
<i>saamaan</i>	tools	<i>yaLLa</i>	come on
<i>sayyaara</i>	car <i>or</i> truck	<i>yamiyn</i>	right side
<i>sigaraa</i>	cigarette	<i>yamiynak</i>	your right
<i>suwg</i>	market	<i>yimkin</i>	maybe
<i>shuwf</i>	see <i>or</i> look (said to a man)	<i>yisaar</i>	left side
<i>shuwfiy</i>	see <i>or</i> look (said to a woman)	<i>yisaarak</i>	your left
<i>shuwfuw</i>	see <i>or</i> look (said to a group)	<i>yisumm</i>	is poisonous
<i>taHat</i>	under	<i>yishibb</i>	is inflammable
		<i>yithuwr</i>	is explosive
		<i>‘ala</i>	on
		<i>‘indak</i>	with you <i>or</i> you have
		<i>‘indiy</i>	with me <i>or</i> I have

An Interview

Good morning.

What is your name, please?

My name is Mohammed.

Where are you from?

place

your place

I'm from Hasa.

my place

Hasa province

From what place in Hasa?

which or what

from what place

in

Hasa province

in Hasa

I'm from Dhahran.

Dhahran

Where do you work?

you work

I work in Ras Tanura.

I work

Ras Tanura

engineer

gangpusher

clerk

driller

welder

sabaah il-khayr.

aysh ismak, min fadlak?

ismiy mHammad.

wayn bilaadak?

bilaad

bilaadak

bilaadiy l-Hasa.

bilaadiy

il-Hasa

min ay bilaad fil-Hasa?

ay

min ay bilaad

fiy

il-Hasa

fil-Hasa

isim bilaadiy D-Dahraan.

iD-Dahraan

wayn tishtaghil?

tishtaghil

ashtaghil fiy raas tannuwra.

ashtaghil

raas tannuwra

muhandis

tindayl

kaatib

Haffaar

laHHaam

What's your job?

job

your job

aysh shughlak?

shughul

shughlak

I'm a workman.
 my job
 workman *or* employee

What do you do?
 you do

We pick up lumber.
 we pick up
 lumber

We carry lumber.
 we carry

We bring brick.
 we bring
 brick

Do you unload trucks?
 you unload
 you-all unload
 the cars *or* the trucks
 from the trucks

Yes, we unload the lumber
 from the trucks.
 we unload
 we unload the lumber

Do you load anything
 on the trucks?
 you load
 you-all load
 thing *or* something
 into the trucks

We don't load, we just unload.
 Are you happy about your job?
 happy

I'm not happy about my job.
 I don't like my work.
 I like

shughliy 'aamil.
 shughliy
 'aamil

aysh tsawwiyy?
 tsawwiyy

nshiyl khashab.
 nshiyl
 khashab

nwaddiy khashab.
 nwaddiy

njiyb taabuwg.
 njiyb
 taabuwg

tnazziluw min is-sayyaaraat?
 tnazzil
 tnazziluw
 is-sayyaaraat
 min is-sayyaaraat

na'am, ninazzil il-khashab
 min is-sayyaaraat.
 ninazzil
 ninazzil il-khashab

tħammiluw shay
 fis-sayyaaraat?
 tħammil
 tħammiluw
 shay
 fis-sayyaaraat

maa nħammil, bass ninazzil.
 mabsuwt min shughlak?
 mabsuwt

ana muw mabsuwt min shughliy.
 maa aħibb shughliy.
 aħibb

I would like to work for the
oil company.

I would like
that

I would like to work
the oil
the oil company

The Arabian American Oil
Company.

Do you know how to read?
you know
you read

Yes, I know how to read.
I know
I read

*aḥibb in ashtaghil fī sharikat
iz-zayt.*

*aḥibb
in*

*aḥibb in ashtaghil
iz-zayt*

sharikat iz-zayt

*sharikat iz-zayt il-ʿarabiyya
l-amriykiyya.*

taʿrif tīgra?

*taʿrif
tīgra*

naʿam, aʿrif agra.

*aʿrif
agra*

Do you know how to write?
you write

Yes, I know how to write.
I write

Write your name in Arabic.
write
in Arabic

What's your age?
how much *or* how many
age
your age

I'm thirty years old.
my age
thirty
year

What is your father's name?
father
your father

taʿrif tiktib?

tiktib

naʿam, aʿrif aktib.

aktib

iktib ismak bil-ʿarabiyy.

iktib

bil-ʿarabiyy

kam ʿumrak?

kam

ʿumur

ʿumrak

ʿumriyy thalaathiyy sana.

ʿumriyy

thalaathiyy

sana

aysh isim abuwk?

abuw

abuwk

My father's name is Saad.	<i>abuwiy ismah sa'ad.</i>
my father	<i>abuwiy</i>
What does your father do?	<i>abuwk aysh yisawwiy?</i>
he does	<i>yisawwiy</i>
He works in the custom-house.	<i>yishtaghil fil-gumrig.</i>
he works	<i>yishtaghil</i>
the custom-house	<i>il-gumrig</i>
in the custom-house	<i>fil-gumrig</i>
Do you have any brothers?	<i>inta 'indak ikhwaan?</i>
brother	<i>akhur</i>
brothers	<i>khwaan</i>
How many brothers do you have?	<i>kam akhur 'indak?</i>
how many brothers	<i>kam akhur</i>
I have three brothers.	<i>'indiy thalaatha khwaan.</i>
What do they do?	<i>aysh yisawwu?</i>
he does	<i>yisawwiy</i>
they do	<i>yisawwu</i>
They work in the government.	<i>yishtaghilur fil-hukuwma.</i>
they work	<i>yishtaghilur</i>
the government	<i>il-hukuwma</i>
in the government	<i>fil-hukuwma</i>
Tell me, are you married?	<i>guwlliy, inta mitzawwij?</i>
tell to me	<i>guwlliy</i>
married	<i>mitzawwij</i>
Do you have any children?	<i>'indak 'iyaal?</i>
children	<i>'iyaal</i>
I have two boys and a girl.	<i>'indiy waladayn wa-bint.</i>
boy	<i>walad</i>
two boys	<i>waladayn</i>
girl	<i>bint</i>

Cassette 2A

I know that you are a good man.	<i>adriy innak insaan Tayyib.</i>
that	<i>in</i>
that you	<i>innak</i>
I know that you	<i>adriy innak</i>
man	<i>insaan</i>
Please come tomorrow.	<i>min faḍlak ta'aal bukra.</i>
come	<i>ta'aal</i>
tomorrow	<i>bukra</i>
What time shall I come?	<i>is-saa'a kam ajiy?</i>
the hour	<i>is-saa'a</i>
what time is it	<i>is-saa'a kam</i>
I come	<i>ajiy</i>
Come at eight A. M.	<i>ta'aal is-saa'a thimaan sabaahan.</i>
in the morning	<i>sabaahan</i>
Don't be late.	<i>laa tit'akhhkar.</i>
you are late	<i>tit'akhhkar</i>

Grammar Analysis

Stress

You will have noticed that some syllables are louder than their neighbors; that is, they are *stressed* or accented. For example in English we have: inVENtor, INventory; CONtent, conTENTed. There is a simple general rule for telling the location of stress in Arabic. Counting backward from the *end* of the word, the stressed syllable will be the one with *aw*, *ay*, *aa*, *iy*, *ow*, or *uw*, (the long vowels) plus a consonant, or the one with a short vowel plus two consonants. If neither combination occurs, the stress is on the first syllable.

Examples of long vowel plus consonant

<i>walaDAYN</i>	two boys
<i>saLAAM</i>	peace
<i>waRAAK</i>	behind you
<i>aSHUWFak</i>	I see you
<i>biLAADak</i>	your place
<i>huKUWMa</i>	government
<i>gidDAAMak</i>	in front of you

Examples of short vowel plus two consonants

<i>faHAMt</i>	I understand
<i>niNAZzil</i>	we unload
<i>TIKtib</i>	your write
<i>BUKra</i>	tomorrow
<i>muHANdis</i>	engineer
<i>nWADdiy</i>	we carry
<i>tit'AKHkhar</i>	you are late

Examples where neither combination occurs

<i>KAlima</i>	word
<i>NA'am</i>	yes
<i>HIIna</i>	here
<i>ISim</i>	name

The Dual Ending -*ayn*

<i>walad</i>	boy
<i>walad-ayn</i>	two boys
<i>bint</i>	girl
<i>bint-ayn</i>	two girls
<i>miftaah</i>	key
<i>miftaah-ayn</i>	two keys

The ending -*ayn* meaning *two* may be added to nouns.

Variant of Feminine Nouns

<i>zowja</i>	wife
<i>zowja-t-ayn</i>	two wives
<i>zowja-t-iy</i>	my wife
<i>sayyaara</i>	car
<i>sayyaara-t-ayn</i>	two cars
<i>sayyaara-t-iy</i>	my car

Feminine nouns that end in -*a* have a variant that ends in -*t*. For example, the variants of *zowja* and *sayyaara* are *zowja-t* and *sayyaara-t*. The ending -*ayn* and the pronoun endings follow this variant. Here are further examples.

<i>saHHa</i>		health
<i>saHHa-t-iy</i>	health(of)me	my health
<i>saHHa-t-ak</i>	health(of)you	your health
<i>saHHa-t-ah</i>	health(of)him	his health
<i>saHHa-t-ha</i>	health(of)her	her health
<i>saHHa-t-hum</i>	health(of)them	their health

Noun Phrases

isim abuwk the name of your father *or*
your father's name

Nouns may be used in a phrase with a following noun, as in the example above. This type of phrase is a **NOUN PHRASE**. If we call the first noun A and the second noun B, the Arabic phrase AB means, for example, *the A of B* or *B's A*. The English equivalents above show these possibilities. Here are some more examples.

<i>isim bilaadiy</i>	the name of my place
<i>'ummaal ish-sharika</i>	the employees of the company <i>or</i> company employees
<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>	the oil company
<i>sayyaarat ish-sharika</i>	the company car
<i>sahhat abuwk</i>	your father's health

Feminine nouns ending in *-a* have the variant that ends in *-t* when they are not last in the noun phrase.

The Remaining Subject Markers

<i>n-shiyl</i>	we pick up
<i>n-waddiy</i>	we carry
<i>n-jiyb</i>	we bring
<i>n-Hammil</i>	we load

The subject marker *n-* means *we* do something.

<i>t-nazzil-uw</i>	you-all unload
<i>t-Hammil-uw</i>	you-all load

These verb forms begin with *t-* and end with *-uw*. The subject marker *t- -uw* means *you-all* do something.

<i>t-nazzil-iy</i>	you(f) unload
<i>t-Hammil-iy</i>	you(f) load

These verb forms begin with *t-* and end with *-iy*. The subject marker *t- -iy* means *you(f)* do something.

yi-shtaghil he works
yi-sawwiy he does

The subject marker *yi-* means *he* does something.

yi-shtaghil-uw they work
yi-saww-uw they do

These verb forms begin with *yi-* and end with *-uw*. The subject marker *yi- -uw* means *they* do something.

is-sayyaara t-shtaghil. The car works.
zowja-tiy maa t-dakhkhin. My wife doesn't smoke.

The subject marker *t-* means *she* does something. Verb forms meaning *she* does something, sound the same as verb forms meaning *you(m)* do something.

The words *sayyaara* and *zowja-tiy* are feminine nouns. All verbs referring to feminine nouns are in the *she* form. The term 'feminine' as used in this text does not indicate a biological classification.

Conversations

From now on try to combine old conversations with new ones. For example, most of the conversations in this unit can follow most of the conversations in Unit 1. This way you can make your conversations as long as you wish.

A and B meet and exchange greetings and names. A asks :

Where B comes from.
 Where B works.
 What B's job is.
 If B likes his job.

44 Conversations

They continue to talk. A asks :

The name of B's father.

Where B's father works.

If B has any brothers.

If B is married.

If B has any children.

A is interviewing B.

A asks if B likes his work.

B says no he'd like to work for the company.

A asks B if he knows how to read.

B says he does.

A asks B if he knows how to write.

B says he does.

A gives B a sheet of paper and asks him to write
his name in Arabic.

A asks how old B is.

A concludes the interview with B.

A says he knows B is a good man.

B thanks him.

A says he wants a gangpusher.

A tells B to come tomorrow.

B asks what time shall he come.

A tells him to come at eight A. M.

B says fine he'll come tomorrow.

A tells him not to be late.

A excuses himself and they exchange good-byes.

A and B are talking about John, a mutual friend. A asks B:

How John is.

Where John works.

What his job is.

If John likes his job.

How John's brothers are.

Where they work.

Vocabulary

From now on verb forms dealing with present or future are listed in the *he* form. The subject marker *yi-* is disregarded in the alphabetical arrangement. For example, *yigra he reads* is listed under the letter *g*.

<i>abuw</i>	father	<i>kaatib</i>	clerk
<i>abuwiy</i>	my father	<i>kam</i>	how much <i>or</i>
<i>abuwk</i>	your father		how many
<i>akhuw</i>	brother	<i>yiktib</i>	he writes
<i>ay</i>	which <i>or</i> what		
<i>bi-</i>	in <i>or</i> with	<i>khashab</i>	lumber
<i>bilaad (f)</i>	place	<i>khwaan</i>	brothers
<i>bint (f)</i>	girl	<i>laHHaam</i>	welder
<i>fiy</i>	in	<i>mabsuwr</i>	happy
<i>fil-hukuwma</i>	in the govern- ment	<i>mHAMmad</i>	Mohammed (a man's name)
<i>yigra</i>	he reads	<i>mitzawwij</i>	married
<i>gumrig</i>	custom-house	<i>muhandis</i>	engineer
<i>Haafaar</i>	driller	<i>yinazzil</i>	he unloads
<i>yiHAMmil</i>	he loads	<i>raas tannuwra</i>	Ras Tanura
<i>yiHibb</i>	he likes		
<i>hukuwma</i>	government	<i>saa'a</i>	hour
<i>iD-Dahraan (f)</i>	Dhahran	<i>sana</i>	year
<i>ikhwaan</i>	brothers	<i>yisawwiy</i>	he does
<i>il-Hasa</i>	Hasa	<i>sayyaaraat</i>	trucks <i>or</i> cars
<i>in</i>	that	<i>sa'ad</i>	Saad (a man's name)
<i>innak</i>	that you		
<i>insaan</i>	man	<i>sabaah il-khayr</i>	good morning
<i>yijiy</i>	he comes	<i>sabaahan</i>	in the morning <i>or</i> A. M.
<i>yijiyb</i>	he brings		

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<i>sharikat</i>	the oil company	<i>thalaatha</i>	three
<i>iz-zayt (f)</i>		<i>thalaathiyn</i>	thirty
<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>	The Arabian	<i>thimaan (f)</i>	eight
<i>il-'arabiyya</i>	American Oil	<i>yiwaddiy</i>	he carries
<i>l-amriykiyya(f)</i>	Company	<i>walad</i>	boy
<i>shay</i>	thing	<i>zayt</i>	oil
<i>yishiyl</i>	he picks up	<i>'aamil</i>	workman or em- ployee
<i>yishtaghil</i>	he works	<i>'iyaal</i>	children
<i>shughul</i>	job or work	<i>ya'rif</i>	he knows
<i>ta'aal</i>	come	<i>'umur</i>	age
<i>tindayl</i>	gang-pusher		
<i>yit'akhhkar</i>	he will be late		
<i>raabuwg</i>	bricks		

In the Dining Hall

Please come here, Mustafa.

Good, at your service.

I'm very hungry.

hungry

I want to eat.

I eat

What do you want to eat?

you eat

I want soup, vegetables,
and meat.

soup

vegetables

meat

Do you want the meat well done?

done

well done

Or do you want it rare?

or

you want it

rare

I want it medium.

medium

What do you want to drink?

you drink

There is tea, milk and coffee.

there is

tea

milk

coffee

I want coffee.

min faḍlak ta'aal, yaa mustafa.

ṭayyib, amrak.

ana jiddan jow'aan.

jow'aan

ariyd aakil.

aakil

aysh triyd taakil?

taakil

ariyd shuruba wa-khudra

wa-laḥam.

shuruba

khudra

laḥam

triyd il-laḥam mistawiy jiddan?

mistawiy

mistawiy jiddan

willa triydah mistawiy shway?

willa

triydah

mistawiy shway

ariydah mitwassit.

mitwassit

aysh triyd tishrab?

tishrab

fiyh chaay wa-ḥaliyb uw-gahwa.

fiyh

chaay

ḥaliyb

gahwa

ariyd gahwa.

I want the coffee after a while.	<i>ariyd il-gahwa ba'ad ishway.</i>
after a while	<i>ba'ad ishway</i>

Now go get the food, please.	<i>al-Hayn ruwH jiyb il-akil, min faḍlak.</i>
now	<i>al-Hayn</i>
the food	<i>il-akil</i>

Would you like to order something?	<i>tiṭlub shay?</i>
you order	<i>tiṭlub</i>

No, thank you, I've ordered.	<i>laa, ashkurak, ana talabt.</i>
I ordered	<i>talabt</i>

This is not my order.	<i>haadha muw talabiy.</i>
order	<i>talab</i>
my order	<i>talabiy</i>

I didn't order fish.	<i>ana maa talabt samak.</i>
fish	<i>samak</i>

This spoon is dirty.	<i>haadhiy l-mil'aga washka.</i>
the spoon	<i>il-mil'aga</i>
dirty	<i>washka</i>

If you please, this spoon is clean.	<i>tfaddal, haadhiy l-mil'aga naḍiyfa.</i>
clean	<i>naḍiyfa</i>

I want bread and butter.	<i>ariyd khubz uw-zibd.</i>
bread	<i>khubz</i>
butter	<i>zibd</i>

And I want a glass of water without ice.	<i>wa-ariyd kaas maay biduwn thalj.</i>
glass	<i>kaas</i>
water	<i>maay</i>
a glass of water	<i>kaas maay</i>
without	<i>biduwn</i>
ice	<i>thalj</i>

I want meat without vegetables.	<i>ariyd laḥam biduwn khudra.</i>
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I want also salt and pepper.	<i>ariyd ba'ad mil_H uw-filfil.</i>
also or too	<i>ba'ad</i>
salt	<i>mil_H</i>
pepper	<i>filfil</i>
Oh, I forgot, I didn't bring (them).	<i>aa, nasayt, maa jibt.</i>
I forgot	<i>nasayt</i>
I brought	<i>jibt</i>
I've finished. I've eaten.	<i>ana khalast. akalt.</i>
I finished	<i>khalast.</i>
I ate	<i>akalt</i>
Do you have any oranges?	<i>fyyh 'indakum burtugaal?</i>
I'm sorry, the oranges are	<i>ma'a l-asaf, il-burtugaal</i>
all gone.	<i>khallas.</i>
with regret	<i>ma'a l-asaf</i>
Please bring me a piece of	<i>min faḍlak, jiybliy wuslat</i>
pie with cheese.	<i>baay ma'a jubun.</i>
bring to me	<i>jiybliy</i>
a piece	<i>wusla</i>
a piece of pie	<i>wuslat baay</i>
with	<i>ma'a</i>
cheese	<i>jubun</i>
Please bring me a cup of coffee.	<i>min faḍlak, jiybliy kuwb gahwa.</i>
cup	<i>kuwb</i>
a cup of coffee	<i>kuwb gahwa</i>
With or without cream?	<i>b-Haliyb willa biduwn Haliyb?</i>
With or without sugar?	<i>b-sikkar willa biduwn sikkar?</i>
This coffee is cold.	<i>haadhiy l-gahwa baarda.</i>
this coffee	<i>haadhiy l-gahwa</i>
cold	<i>baarda</i>
Please go get me hot coffee.	<i>min faḍlak ruw_H jiybliy gahwa Haarra.</i>
hot	<i>Haarra</i>

Do you want something else?

thing

other

No thanks, I don't want
anything else.

anything else

I'm very well satisfied.

satisfied

very

triyd shay aakhar?

shay

aakhar

laa, ashkurak, maa ariyd

shay aakhar.

shay aakhar

ana shab'aan bil-marra.

shab'aan

bil-marra

Grammar Analysis

The Negatives *maa* and *muw*

<i>ana maa fahamt.</i>	I didn't understand.
<i>maa adriy.</i>	I don't know.
<i>maa aHibb shughliy.</i>	I don't like my job.
<i>ana maa talabt samak.</i>	I didn't order fish.

All the sentences above contain the word *maa*. The word *maa* means *not* and comes immediately before verb forms.

<i>maa fyyh mattraga hina.</i>	There isn't any hammer here.
<i>maa 'indiy sigaara.</i>	I don't have a cigarette.

The word *maa* is also used before *fyyh* and *'ind*.

<i>ana muw zayn.</i>	I'm not well.
<i>ana muw mabsuwt.</i>	I'm not happy.
<i>haadha muw talabiy.</i>	This is not my order.

The word *muw* also means *not*.

The word *maa* is used before verb forms, *'ind* and *fyyh*.

The word *muw* is used elsewhere.

Verb Phrases

<i>aruwH ashtaghil.</i>	I am going to work.
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Some verbs may be used in a phrase with a following verb as in the example above. This type of phrase is a **VERB PHRASE**.

In the phrase above both verb forms have the subject marker *a-*. The literal translation is *I go I work*. Here are some more examples.

<i>ta'rif tigra?</i>	Do you know how to read?
<i>a'rif agra.</i>	I know how to read.
<i>aysh triyd tishrab?</i>	What do you want to drink?
<i>ariyd ashrah kuwb gahwa.</i>	I want to drink a cup of coffee.

Summary of Verb Forms dealing with Present or Future

Here is the complete set of subject markers :

he wants	<i>yiriyd</i>	<i>yi-STEM</i>	he
they want	<i>yiriyduw</i>	<i>yi-STEM-uw</i>	they
she wants	<i>triyd</i>	<i>t-STEM</i>	she
you(m) want	<i>triyd</i>	<i>t-STEM</i>	you(m)
you-all want	<i>triyduw</i>	<i>t-STEM-uw</i>	you-all
you (f) want	<i>triydiy</i>	<i>t-STEM-iy</i>	you(f)
I want	<i>ariyd</i>	<i>a-STEM</i>	I
we want	<i>nriyd</i>	<i>n-STEM</i>	we

In the present and future, every verb form begins with a subject marker.

The subject markers *t-* and *n-* are sometimes *ti-* and *ni-*, for example:

she writes	<i>tiktib</i>	<i>ti-</i>	she
you(m) write	<i>tiktib</i>	<i>ti-</i>	you(m)
you-all write	<i>tiktibuw</i>	<i>ti- -uw</i>	you-all
you(f) write	<i>tiktibiy</i>	<i>ti- -iy</i>	you(f)
we write	<i>niktib</i>	<i>ni-</i>	we

These verb forms can mean action either in the present or in the future, for example:

ashtaghil al-Hayn. I am working now.

ashtaghil bukra. I'll work tomorrow.

The subject markers show who is doing the action. For this reason it is not necessary to use the personal pronouns with the verb forms. Whenever the personal pronouns are used, they are used for emphasis or contrast, for example:

ana ashtaghil bukra. I'll work tomorrow (not you or somebody else).

Adjectives

<i>haadha akil zayn.</i>	This is good food.
<i>haadhiy gahwa zayna.</i>	This is good coffee.
<i>haadha maay Haarr.</i>	This is hot water.
<i>haadhiy gahwa Haarra.</i>	This is hot coffee.
<i>haadha kaas naDiyyf.</i>	This is a clean glass.
<i>haadhiy mil'aga naDiyyfa.</i>	This is a clean spoon.

Words like *zayn* and *zayna* are ADJECTIVES. *zayn* is masculine and is used with masculine nouns. *zayna* is feminine and is used with feminine nouns. Adjectives follow the nouns they describe.

<i>zayn</i>	good (m)
<i>zayna</i>	good (f)
<i>Haarr</i>	hot (m)
<i>Haarra</i>	hot (f)
<i>naDiyyf</i>	clean (m)
<i>naDiyyfa</i>	clean (f)

Feminine adjectives, like practically all feminine nouns, end in *-a*.

Conversations

A is in the Dining Hall. The waiter comes up.

The waiter asks what A wants.

A says he's very hungry. He orders (a) soup, vegetables and meat, (b) soup, vegetables and fish, (c) meat without vegetables.

The waiter asks how A would like the meat.

A says he wants his meat (a) rare, (b) medium, (c) well done.

The waiter asks if A wants anything else.

A says he doesn't, and thanks the waiter.

A now wants something else.

A calls to the waiter.

A asks for bread and butter.

A asks for a glass of ice water too.

A complains about things.

A has the wrong order. He didn't order (a) fish, (b) meat (c) soup.

The spoon is dirty.

There is no salt and pepper.

The coffee is cold.

The waiter says he's sorry.

A is ready for dessert.

He orders (a) oranges, (b) pie, (c) pie with cheese.

The waiter asks if A would like something to drink.

A orders (a) coffee, (b) tea, (c) milk.

A wants the coffee (a) now, (b) after a while.

A wants the coffee (a) with cream, (b) without cream, (c) with sugar, (d) without sugar.

Vocabulary

<i>aa</i>	oh	<i>maay</i>	water
<i>yaakil</i>	he eats	<i>ma'a</i>	with
<i>aakhar</i>	other	<i>ma'a l-asaf</i>	with regret <i>or</i> I'm sorry
<i>akalt</i>	I ate		
<i>akil</i>	food	<i>milH</i>	salt
<i>al-Hayn</i>	now	<i>mil'aga</i>	spoon
<i>amrak</i>	at your service	<i>mistawiy</i>	done
		<i>mistawiy jiddan</i>	well done
<i>baarid</i>	cold	<i>mistawiy shway</i>	rare
<i>baay</i>	pie	<i>mitwassir</i>	medium
<i>ba'ad</i>	also <i>or</i> too	<i>mustafa</i>	Mustafa (a man's name)
<i>ba'ad</i>	after		
<i>ba'ad ishway</i>	after a while	<i>nadiyf</i>	clean
<i>biduwn</i>	without	<i>nasayt</i>	I forgot
<i>bil-marra</i>	very		
<i>burtugaal</i>	oranges	<i>samak</i>	fish
		<i>sikkar</i>	sugar
<i>chaay</i>	tea	<i>shab'aan</i>	satisfied
<i>filfil</i>	pepper	<i>shay aakhar</i>	something else <i>or</i> anything else
<i>gahwa</i>	coffee	<i>yishrab</i>	he drinks
<i>Haarr</i>	hot	<i>shuruba</i>	soup
<i>Haliyb</i>	milk		
<i>jibt</i>	I brought	<i>talab</i>	order
<i>jiybliy</i>	bring to me	<i>talabt</i>	I ordered
<i>jow'aan</i>	hungry	<i>yiTlub</i>	he orders
<i>jubun</i>	cheese	<i>thalj</i>	ice
<i>kaas</i>	glass <i>or</i> tumbler	<i>wasikh</i>	dirty
<i>kuwb</i>	cup	<i>willa</i>	or
		<i>wusla</i>	piece
<i>khalast</i>	I finished	<i>yaa</i>	hey <i>or</i> oh (used before a person's name when speaking to him)
<i>khubz</i>	bread		
<i>khuDra</i>	vegetables		
<i>laHam</i>	meat	<i>zibd</i>	butter

A New Employee

Good afternoon.	<i>masaa' il-khayr.</i>
And to you a good afternoon.	<i>masaa' in-nuwr.</i>
You are the new employee?	<i>inta l-'aamil il-jadiyd?</i>
the worker	<i>il-'aamil</i>
new	<i>jadiyd</i>
the new employee	<i>il-'aamil il-jadiyd</i>
What's your number?	<i>kam nimratak?</i>
number*	<i>nimra</i>
your number	<i>nimratak</i>
My number is twenty thousand.	<i>nimratiy 'ishriyn alf.</i>
my number	<i>nimratiy</i>
twenty thousand	<i>'ishriyn alf</i>
How long have you worked for the company?	<i>kam lak tishtaghil fish-sharika?</i>
for you	<i>lak</i>
in the company	<i>fish-sharika</i>
Just two years.	<i>sintayn bass.</i>
year	<i>sana</i>
two years	<i>sintayn</i>
Have you come to work for us?	<i>jiyt tisthaghil 'indana?</i>
you came <i>or</i> I came	<i>jiyt</i>
you came to work	<i>jiyt tisthaghil</i>
for us	<i>'indana</i>
Yes, I have come to work for you.	<i>na'am, jiyt ashtaghil 'indakum.</i>
I came to work	<i>jiyt ashtaghil</i>
for you-all	<i>'indakum</i>

* Not on record.

You are going to work in my department. *raayiH tishtaghil fiy daayratiy.*

department	<i>daayra</i>
my department	<i>daayratiy</i>
going	<i>raayiH</i>
you are going to work	<i>raayiH tishtaghil</i>

I'm the boss of this department.	<i>ana ra'iys haadhiy d-daayra.</i>
boss	<i>ra'iys</i>
the department	<i>id-daayra</i>
this department	<i>haadhiy d-daayra</i>

I want you to work for me as an assistant. *ariydak tishtaghil 'indiy msaa'id.*

I want you	<i>ariydak</i>
I want you to work for me	<i>ariydak tishtaghil 'indiy</i>
assistant	<i>msaa'id</i>

Did you hear? *sama't?*

I am going to explain your job to you. *ana raayiH afahhimak shughlak.*

I explain	<i>afahhim</i>
I am going to explain	<i>raayiH afahhim</i>
I am going to explain to you	<i>raayiH afahhimak</i>

Your job is an important job.	<i>shughlak shughul muhimm.</i>
important	<i>muhimm</i>

Do you see these boxes?	<i>tshuwf haadhowl is-sanaadiyg?</i>
you see	<i>tshuwf</i>
the box	<i>is-sanduwg</i>
the boxes	<i>is-sanaadiyg</i>
these boxes	<i>haadhowl is-sanaadiyg</i>

Your job is to pick them up.	<i>inta shughlak tshiylhum.</i>
you pick up	<i>tshiyl</i>
you pick them up	<i>tshiylhum</i>

And .put them beside the wall.	<i>wa-thuTThum jamb il-jidaar.</i>
you put them	<i>thuTThum</i>
side	<i>jamb</i>
the wall	<i>il-jidaar</i>
beside the wall	<i>jamb il-jidaar</i>
No, they are very heavy.	<i>laa, hum thgaal, bil-marra.</i>
heavy (m)	<i>thagiyl</i>
heavy (pl)	<i>thgaal</i>
I can only pick up one at a time.	<i>maa agdar ashiyl illa waahid.</i>
I can	<i>agdar</i>
I can pick up	<i>agdar ashiyl</i>
but <i>or</i> except	<i>illa</i>
O. K., pick up one at a time.	<i>Tayyib, shiyl bil-waahid.</i>
one at a time	<i>bil-waahid</i>
It's all the same to me.	<i>maa 'alaysh.</i>
And another thing.	<i>uw-shay thaaniy.</i>
thing	<i>shay</i>
second <i>or</i> other	<i>thaaniy</i>
Do you see this sign?	<i>tshuwf haadhiy l-'alaama?</i>
the sign	<i>il-'alaama</i>
this sign	<i>haadhiy l-'alaama</i>
Leave it on top.	<i>khallha 'ala fowg.</i>
leave	<i>khall</i>
leave it	<i>khallha</i>
on top	<i>'ala fowg</i>
Why?	<i>laysh?</i>
For the inspector to read.	<i>'ala shaan il-mufattish yigra.</i>
so that	<i>'ala shaan</i>
the inspector	<i>il-mufattish</i>
he reads	<i>yigra</i>

Cassette 2B

He inspects every day.	<i>huwewa yifattish kull yowm.</i>
he inspects	<i>yifattish</i>
day	<i>yowm</i>
every day	<i>kull yowm</i>

Don't turn the boxes over.
you turn over

Why?

So that you won't smash
what is in them.

so that
you smash
so that you won't smash
that which is in them

One question.
question

How many hours do we work
per day?

how many hours
we work
per day

Just one shift.
shift

That is, eight hours.
it means
eight hours

Don't you have any overtime?
there isn't any overtime

Sometimes there will be overtime.
some
sometimes
it gets to be *or* becomes

This job is good for me.
the work
for me

There is no doubt.
doubt

If there is any question about
the work, come ask me.

laa tiglub is-sanaadiyg.
tiqlub

laysh?

Hatta laa tkassir illiy fiyhum.

Hatta
tkassir
Hatta laa tkassir
illiy fiyhum

su'aal waaHid.
su'aal

kam saa'a nishtaghil fil-yowm?

kam saa'a
nishtaghil
fil-yowm

zaam waaHid bass.
zaam

ya'niy thimaan saa'aat.
ya'niy
thimaan saa'aat

maa fiyh overtime 'indakum?
maa fiyh overtime

ba'aD il-awgaat yisiyr overtime.
ba'aD
ba'aD il-awgaat
yisiyr

haadha sh-shughul zayn liy.
ish-shughul
liy

maa fiyh shakk.
shakk

idha fiyh su'aal 'an ish-shughul,
ta'aal is'alniy.

if	<i>idha</i>
if there is a question	<i>idha fyyh su'aal</i>
about	<i>'an</i>
about the work	<i>'an ish-shughul</i>
ask	<i>is'al</i>
ask me	<i>is'alniy</i>
come ask me	<i>ta'aal is'alniy</i>
But I don't know 'how to speak English.	<i>laakin maa a'rif atkallam ingliyziy.</i>
but	<i>laakin</i>
I know	<i>a'rif</i>
I speak English	<i>atkallam ingliyziy</i>
That's all right, I'll help you.	<i>maa yikhaalif, asaa'idak.</i>
I help*	<i>asaa'id</i>
I help you*	<i>asaa'idak</i>

* Not on record.

Grammar Analysis

Commands and the Present-Future Verb Forms

<i>tshiyl</i>	you pick up <i>or</i> you'll pick up
<i>shiyl</i>	pick up
<i>thutt</i>	you put <i>or</i> you'll put
<i>hutt</i>	put
<i>tnazzil</i>	you unload <i>or</i> you'll unload
<i>nazzil</i>	unload

If the stem of the verb form begins with a single consonant, the command said to a man is the same as the stem.

<i>tiktib</i>	you write <i>or</i> you'll write
<i>iktib</i>	write
<i>tisbir</i>	you wait <i>or</i> you'll wait
<i>isbir</i>	wait

If the stem of the verb form begins with two consonants together, you add *i-* to the stem to make the command.

<i>twarriy</i>	you show <i>or</i> you'll show
<i>warr</i>	show
<i>tkhalliy</i>	you leave <i>or</i> you'll leave
<i>khall</i>	leave
<i>timshiy</i>	you walk <i>or</i> you'll walk
<i>imsh</i>	walk

If the stem of the verb form ends in *-iy* you drop the *-iy* in the command.

Verb Stems ending in *-iy* or *-a*

<i>yisawwiy</i>	he does
<i>yisawuw</i>	they do
<i>yigra</i>	he reads
<i>yigruw</i>	they read

Whenever the stem of a verb ends in *-iy* or *-a* you drop the *-iy* or *-a* before a subject marker beginning with a vowel.

Such subject markers are:

<i>yi-</i>	<i>-uw</i>	they
<i>t-</i>	<i>-uw</i>	you-all
<i>t-</i>	<i>-iy</i>	you(f)

Here are some more examples.

<i>yisawwiy</i>	he does	<i>yigra</i>	he reads
<i>ysawwuww</i>	they do	<i>yigruww</i>	they read
<i>tsawwiy</i>	she does	<i>tigra</i>	she reads
<i>tsawwiy</i>	you(m) do	<i>tigra</i>	you(m) read
<i>tsawwuww</i>	you-all do	<i>tigruww</i>	you-all read
<i>tsawwiy</i>	you(f) do	<i>tigriy</i>	you(f) read
<i>asawwiy</i>	I do	<i>agra</i>	I read
<i>nsawwiy</i>	we do	<i>nigra</i>	we read

Pronoun Endings *-na*, *-kum* and *-ich*

<i>'inda-na</i>	with-us	
<i>yishuwf-na</i>	he-sees-us	
<i>sadiyg-na</i>	friend(of)us	our friend
<i>talab-na</i>	order(of)us	our order

The pronoun ending *-na* means *us* or *(of)us = our*

<i>'inda-kum</i>	with you-all	
<i>yishuwf-kum</i>	he sees you-all	
<i>sadiyg-kum</i>	friend(of)you-all	your(pl) friend
<i>talab-kum</i>	order(of)you-all	your(pl) order

The pronoun ending *-kum* means *you-all* or *(of) you-all = your*.

<i>'ind-ich</i>	with you(f)	
<i>yishuwf-ich</i>	he sees you(f)	
<i>ism-ich</i>	your(f) name	
<i>talab-ich</i>	your(f) order	

The pronoun ending *-ich* means *you(f)* or *(of) you = our(f)*.

Pronoun Endings — Summary

above me	<i>fowg-iy</i>	<i>-iy</i>	me
my friend = friend(of)me	<i>sadiyg-iy</i>		(of)me = my
he wants you	<i>yiriyd-ak</i>	<i>-ak</i>	you(m)
your(m) friend = friend(of)you	<i>sadiyg-ak</i>		(of)you(m) = your
he wants you	<i>yiriyd-ich</i>	<i>-ich</i>	you(f)
your(f) friend = friend(of)you	<i>sadiyg-ich</i>		(of)you(f) = your
he wants him	<i>yiriyd-ah</i>	<i>-ah</i>	him
his friend = friend(of)him	<i>sadiyg-ah</i>		(of)him = his
he wants her	<i>yiriyd-ha</i>	<i>-ha</i>	her
her friend = friend(of)her	<i>sadiyg-ha</i>		her
he wants us	<i>yiriyd-na</i>	<i>-na</i>	us
our friend = friend(of)us	<i>sadiyg-na</i>		(of)us = our
he wants you-all	<i>yiriyd-kum</i>	<i>-kum</i>	you-all
your friend = friend(of)you-all	<i>sadiyg-kum</i>		(of)you-all = your
he wants them	<i>yiriyd-hum</i>	<i>-hum</i>	them
their friend = friend(of)them	<i>sadiyg-hum</i>		(of)them = their
excuse me	<i>saamiH-niy</i>	<i>-niy</i>	me
show me	<i>warr-niy</i>		
ask me	<i>is'al-niy</i>		
he wants me	<i>yiriyd-niy</i>		

The pronoun ending meaning *me* after verb forms is always *-niy*.

Pronoun endings may follow most words. Their frequency is one of the striking features of Arabic.

Variants of *il-* : *iD-*, *iz-*, *id-* and *is-*.

<i>iD-Dahraan</i>	the Dhahran
<i>iz-zayt</i>	the oil
<i>id-daayra</i>	the department
<i>is-sanaadiyg</i>	the boxes

These words show the variants of *il-* before nouns beginning with *D*, *z*, *d* and *s*.

Conversations

A is sitting in his office. B knocks and comes in. They exchange greetings and names.

A asks if B is the new employee.

B says he is.

A says he is head of the department, and they shake hands.

A asks B's number.

B tells him.

A asks how long B has worked for the company.

B says (a) two years, (b) one year only.

A and B continue to talk.

A says B will work as his assistant.

A tells B he will explain the job.

A says it is a new job.

A asks B to come with him, he'll show B the job.

B thanks A and asks A to show him.

A and B are back in the office.

A says that B's job is important.

A asks if B wants the job.

B says he has one question.

B asks A about the working hours.

A tells him.

B asks if there is any overtime.

A says (a) there is sometimes, (b) there isn't.

A tells B to come to him with any question about the work.

A and B say good-bye.

A is instructing B on the job.

A asks B to go get the truck.

B returns and A shows him a pile of boxes.

A tells B to pick up the boxes and put them in the truck.

B says they are very heavy.

A tells B to pick them up one at a time.

A is watching B at work moving boxes. A interrupts.

A tells B to be careful.

A tells B not to turn the boxes over.

B asks why.

A explains why.

A shows B a sign on a box.

A tells B to leave the sign on top.

B asks why.

A explains about the inspector.

A says that the inspector inspects every day.

Vocabulary

<i>alf</i>	thousand	<i>lak</i>	for you
<i>awgaat</i>	times	<i>laysh</i>	why
<i>ba'aD</i>	some	<i>liy</i>	for me
<i>bil-waaHid</i>	one at a time	<i>maa yikhaalif</i>	that's all right <i>or</i> it doesn't make any difference
<i>daayra</i>	department	<i>maa 'alaysh</i>	it's all the same to me
<i>yifahhim</i>	he explains	<i>masaa' il-khayr</i>	good afternoon
<i>yifattish</i>	he inspects	<i>masaa' in-nuwr</i>	and to you a good afternoon
<i>fil-yowm</i>	per day	<i>msaa'id</i>	assistant
<i>yigdar</i>	he can <i>or</i> he is able	<i>mufattish</i>	inspector
<i>yiglub</i>	he turns over	<i>muhimm</i>	important
<i>Hatta</i>	so that	<i>nimra</i>	number
<i>yiHuTT</i>	he puts	<i>raayih</i>	going
<i>idha</i>	if	<i>ra'iys</i>	boss
<i>illa</i>	but <i>or</i> except	<i>saa'aat</i>	hours
<i>illiy</i>	what <i>or</i> that which	<i>yisaa'id</i>	he helps
<i>ingliyziy</i>	English	<i>sama't</i>	you heard
<i>jadiyd</i>	new	<i>sintayn</i>	two years
<i>jamb</i>	side <i>or</i> beside	<i>su'aal</i>	question
<i>jidaar</i>	wall	<i>yis'al</i>	he asks
<i>jiyt</i>	you came <i>or</i> I came	<i>sanduwg</i>	box
<i>yikassir</i>	he smashes	<i>sanaadiyg</i>	boxes
<i>kull</i>	all <i>or</i> every	<i>yisiyr</i>	it gets to be <i>or</i> becomes
<i>kull yowm</i>	every day	<i>shakk</i>	doubt
<i>yikhalliy</i>	he leaves	<i>yitkallam</i>	he speaks
<i>khall</i>	leave or let	<i>thaaniy</i>	second <i>or</i> other
<i>laakin</i>	but		

<i>thagiyl</i>	heavy	<i>‘ala shaan</i>	for <i>or</i> so that
<i>thgaal</i> (pl)	heavy	<i>‘alaama</i>	sign
<i>waahid</i>	one	<i>‘an</i>	about <i>or</i> con- cerning
<i>yowm</i>	day	<i>‘indana</i>	for us
<i>zaam</i>	shift	<i>‘indakum</i>	for you-all
<i>‘ala fowg</i>	on top	<i>‘ishriyn</i>	twenty
		<i>ya‘niy</i>	it means

In the Market

Good morning.	<i>sabaah il-khayr.</i>
And to you a good morning.	<i>sabaah n-nuwr.</i>
How's business?	<i>kayf il-bay' uw sh-shira?</i>
the selling	<i>il-bay'</i>
the buying	<i>ish-shira</i>
You know a lot of Arabic.	<i>inta ta'rif 'arabiy kathiyir.</i>
a lot <i>or</i> much	<i>kathiyir</i>
Where did you learn?	<i>wayn t'allamt?</i>
your learned <i>or</i> I learned	<i>t'allamt</i>
I learned Arabic in America.	<i>ana t'allamt 'arabiy fiy amriyka.</i>
America	<i>amriyka</i>
In the company school.	<i>fiy madrasat ish-sharika.</i>
school	<i>madrasa</i>
the company school	<i>madrasat ish-sharika</i>
Where was the school?	<i>wayn kaanat il-madrasa?</i>
it was	<i>kaanat</i>
The school was in Riverhead.	<i>il-madrasa kaanat fiy Riverhead.</i>
Riverhead is a place near	<i>Riverhead maHall gariyb min</i>
New York.	<i>New York.</i>
place	<i>maHall</i>
near to	<i>gariyb min</i>
Who taught you?	<i>min 'allamak?</i>
who	<i>min</i>
he taught	<i>'allam</i>
he taught you	<i>'allamak</i>
Rashid taught me.	<i>'allamniy raashid.</i>
he taught me	<i>'allamniy</i>
I know him.	<i>ana a'rifah.</i>
When did you come from America?	<i>mata jiyt min amriyka?</i>
when	<i>mata</i>

I came to the Kingdom a month ago.	<i>ana jiyt il-mamlaka gabul shahar.</i>
the kingdom	<i>il-mamlaka</i>
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	<i>il-mamlaka l-‘arabiyya</i>
	<i>s-sa‘uwdiyya</i>
before	<i>gabul</i>
month	<i>shahar</i>
a month ago	<i>gabul shahar</i>
What have you got to sell?	<i>aysh ‘indak tbiy’?</i>
you sell	<i>tbiy’</i>
I have everything.	<i>‘indiy kull shay.</i>
all <i>or</i> every	<i>kull</i>
What kind of gahfiyas do	<i>aysh shakil il-gaḥfiyy illiy</i>
you have?	<i>‘indak?</i>
kind <i>or</i> sort	<i>shakil</i>
gahfiya (a kind of cap)	<i>gaḥfiyya</i>
the gahfiyas	<i>il-gaḥfiyy</i>
what kind of gahfiyas	<i>aysh shakil il-gaḥfiyy</i>
which you have	<i>illiy ‘indak</i>
I have three kinds.	<i>‘indiy thalaatha ashkaal.</i>
kinds	<i>ashkaal</i>
Good.	<i>shakil tayyib.</i>

Medium.	<i>shakil mitwassit.</i>
Inexpensive.	<i>shakil rakhiys.</i>
How much is this gahfiya?	<i>haadhiy l-gaḥfiyya bi-kam?</i>
this gahfiya	<i>haadhiy l-gaḥfiyya</i>
how much	<i>bi-kam</i>
It is fifteen riyals.	<i>haadhiy b-khamsta‘sh riyaal.</i>
Is there a war on?	<i>ayyaam Harb ‘alayna?</i>
days	<i>ayyaam</i>
days of war	<i>ayyaam Harb</i>
upon us	<i>‘alayna</i>

It's very expensive.

expensive

I want a cheaper one.

cheaper

I think this is cheap.

I think

this is cheap

What's your bottom price?

last *or* end

the quotation

I'll take this for seven.

I take

for seven

No, I never change my price.

I change

never

One price.

All right, I don't want the

gahfiya.

How much are the sandals?

the sandals

They are twenty riyals.

Everything is expensive at your place.

expensive

You'd better give up.

better

better for you

open *or* give up

Don't sell or buy.

don't sell

don't buy

I won't throw my money to the winds.

I throw

my money

the wind

into the wind

haadhiy ghaaliya jiddan.

ghaaliya

ariyd arkhas.

arkhas

ana aftakir haadhiy rakhiysa.

aftakir

haadhiy rakhiysa

aakhir il-kalaam kam?

aakhir

il-kalaam

ana aakhudh haadhiy bi-sab'a.

aaxudh

bi-sab'a

laa, maa abaddil kalaamiy abadan.

abaddil

abadan

kalaam waahid.

Tayyib, maa ariyd il-gahfiyya.

in-na'aal bi-kam?

in-na'aal

haadhiy bi-'ishriyn riyaal.

inta kull shay ghaaliy 'indak.

ghaaliy

aHSanlak baTTil.

aHSan

aHSanlak

baTTil

laa tbiy' wa-laa tishtariy.

laa tbiy'

laa tishtariy

ana maa armiy fluwsiy fil-hawa.

armiy

fluwsiy

il-hawa

fil-hawa

Take the money.

the money

Give me the gahfiya for twelve.

give me

for twelve

No, never.

Take your gahfiya.

I'll go to that shop.

to

the shop

that shop

to that shop

It's up to you.

Come back! Come back!

I'm going to sell you the gahfiya.

I sell

I sell you

I'm going to sell you

For how much?

For fourteen riyals.

Do you agree?

I don't have any change.

change

I'll give you change.

I give

I give you

Here it is.

khudh il-fluws.

il-fluws

a'tniy l-gahfiyya bi-thna'sh.

a'tniy

bi-thna'sh

laa, abadan.

khudh gahfiyyatak.

aruwH ila dhaak id-dukkaa.

ila

id-dukkaa

dhaak id-dukkaa

ila dhaak id-dukkaa

'ala kayfak.

ta'aal. ta'aal.

ana raayiH abiy'ak il-gahfiyya.

abiy'

abiy'ak

raayiH abiy'ak

bi-kam?

bi-arba'ta'sh riyaal.

gabalt?

maa 'indiy sarf.

sarf

ana a'Tiyk sarf.

a'Tiy

a'Tiyk

khudh.

Grammar Analysis

The Word *haadha* in Phrases

haadha sh-shughul zayn. This job is good.

When *haadha* is used in a phrase with a noun, the noun is preceded by its variant of *il-*. The words *haadhiy*, *haadhowl*, *dhaak*, and *dhiyk* behave in the same way. Here are some further examples.

<i>haadhiy l-mil'aga naḍiyfa.</i>	This spoon is clean.
<i>haadhiy l-gahwa ḥaarra.</i>	This coffee is hot.
<i>ana ra'iys haadhiy d-daayra.</i>	I'm the boss of this department.
<i>tshuwf haadhiy l-'alaama?</i>	Do you see this sign?
<i>tshuwf haadhowl is-sanaadiyg?</i>	Do you see these boxes?
<i>aruwḥ ila dhaak id-dukkān.</i>	I'll go to that shop.
<i>dhiyk is-sayyaara zayna.</i>	That car is good.

More About Noun Phrases

<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>	the oil company
<i>ra'iys id-daayra</i>	the boss of the department
<i>ra'iys daayratiy</i>	the boss of my department
<i>saḥḥat sadiygiy</i>	my friend's health

In making noun phrases in Arabic there are three points to keep in mind.

- (1) Feminine nouns ending in *-a* have the variant that ends in *-t* when they are not last in the noun phrase.
- (2) The form *il-* or one of its variants occurs only before the last word in the noun phrase.
- (3) The pronoun endings occur only after the last word in the noun phrase.

<i>madrasat sharikat iz-zayt</i>	the oil company's school
<i>shughul ra'iys id-daayra</i>	the department head's work

A noun phrase may stand as the second member of a larger noun phrase.

Negative Commands

<i>laa tilmas il-waayir.</i>	Don't touch the wire.
<i>laa tit'akhhkhar.</i>	Don't be late.
<i>laa tishtariy.</i>	Don't buy.

These sentences all contain the word *laa* followed by the *you(m)* form of the verb. These sentences are **NEGATIVE COMMANDS**; they tell someone not to do something. Here are the plural and feminine forms.

<i>laa tilmasuw l-waayir.</i>	Don't touch(pl) the wire.
<i>laa tit'akhhkharuw.</i>	Don't be late(pl).
<i>laa tishtaruw.</i>	Don't buy(pl).
<i>laa tilmasiy l-waayir.</i>	Don't touch(f) the wire.
<i>laa tit'akhhhariy.</i>	Don't be late(f).
<i>laa tishtariy.</i>	Don't buy(f).

Verb Forms dealing with the Past and the Subject Marker -t

<i>faham-t</i>	you or I understood
<i>talab-t</i>	ordered
<i>nasay-t</i>	forgot
<i>jib-t</i>	brought
<i>t'allam-t</i>	learned
<i>jiy-t</i>	came

These verb forms all end in *-t* and mean *I* or *you* did something.

This *-t* is a **SUBJECT MARKER**. It shows who did the action.

The part of the verb minus the **SUBJECT MARKER** is the **STEM**. It gives the meaning of the action.

The **PAST STEM** is generally different from the **PRESENT STEM**. For example:

		STEMS
you order	<i>ti-tlub</i>	<i>-tlub</i>
you ordered	<i>talab-t</i>	<i>talab-</i>
you bring	<i>t-jiyb</i>	<i>-jiyb</i>
you brought	<i>jib-t</i>	<i>jib-</i>
you forget	<i>ti-nsa</i>	<i>-nsa</i>
you forgot	<i>nasay-t</i>	<i>nasay-</i>

Conversations

A, an Arab, is talking to B, an American.

A says that B speaks Arabic well.

B thanks him.

A asks when B came to Arabia.

B tells him.

A asks where B works.

B says he works in (a) Ras Tanura, (b) Dhahran.

A asks B what his job is.

B says he is (a) an engineer, (b) a driller, (c) a gangpusher.

A excuses himself to go to work.

A and B say good-bye.

A is in the market. He walks up to B, a shopkeeper. A and B exchange greetings.

A asks B how business is.

B says business is good.

B asks what A would like.

A asks what kind of gahfiyas B has.

B shows A three kinds.

A picks out one and asks the price.

B tells him.

A says it is very expensive.

B says he thinks it is cheap.

A asks to see a cheaper one.

A has settled on a gahfiya he likes.

A asks B's bottom price.

B tells him.

A offers B less.

B says no he has only one price, he never changes his price.

A says all right he doesn't want the gahfiya.

B says that's up to A.

A says he is going to another shop and walks out.

B calls A back.

A asks what B wants.

B says he's going to sell A the gahfiya.

A asks for how much.

B quotes a price.

A says all right he'll take the gahfiya.

B asks if A would like anything else.

A says, no, thank you.

A looks in his pocket for change.

A says he has no change.

B says he'll make change.

A gives B the money and receives the change.

A takes the gahfiyah and leaves.

They say good-bye to one another.

Vocabulary

<i>aakhir</i>	last <i>or</i> end	<i>hawwa</i>	wind
<i>yaakhudh</i>	he takes	<i>Harb</i>	war
<i>abadan</i>	never	<i>ila</i>	to
<i>aHsan</i>	better	<i>il-mamlaka</i>	The Kingdom of
<i>aHsanlak</i>	better for you	<i>l-‘arabiyya</i>	Saudi Arabia
<i>amriyka</i>	America	<i>s-sa‘uwdiyya</i>	
<i>arba‘ta‘sh</i>	fourteen	<i>kaanat</i>	it was <i>or</i> she was
<i>arkhas</i>	cheaper	<i>kalaam</i>	quotation
<i>ashkaal</i>	kinds	<i>kathiyr</i>	a lot <i>or</i> much
<i>ayyaam</i>	days	<i>kull shay</i>	everything
<i>bay‘</i>	the selling	<i>khamsta‘sh</i>	fifteen
<i>yibaddil</i>	he changes	<i>yaakhud</i>	he takes
<i>yibaTtil</i>	he opens <i>or</i> he gives up	<i>khudh</i>	take <i>or</i> here it is
<i>bi-kam</i>	how much	<i>madrasa</i>	school
<i>yibiy‘</i>	he sells	<i>madrasat</i>	the company
<i>dukkaan</i>	shop	<i>ish-sharika</i>	school
<i>dhaak</i>	that	<i>maHall</i>	place
<i>dhiyk(f)</i>	that	<i>mamlaka</i>	kingdom
<i>fluws (f)</i>	money	<i>il-mamlaka</i>	the kingdom, i.e. Saudi Arabia
<i>yiftakir</i>	he thinks	<i>mata</i>	when
<i>gabalt</i>	you agreed <i>or</i> I agreed	<i>min</i>	who
<i>gabul</i>	before	<i>na‘aal</i>	sandals
<i>gabul shahar</i>	a month ago	<i>raashid</i>	Rashid (a man’s name)
<i>gaHfiyya</i>	gahfiya (a kind of cap)	<i>rakhiys</i>	inexpensive <i>or</i> cheap
<i>gaHaafiy</i>	gahfiyas	<i>riyaal</i>	riyal
<i>gariyb min</i>	near to	<i>yirmiyy</i>	he throws
<i>ghaaliy</i>	expensive		

<i>sabaaH in-nuwr</i>	and to you a good morning	<i>thna'sh</i>	twelve
<i>sarf</i>	change	<i>wa-laa</i>	and not <i>or</i> and don't
<i>shahar</i>	month		
<i>shakil</i>	kind	<i>'ala kayfak</i>	it's up to you
<i>ashkaal</i>	kinds	<i>'alayna</i>	upon us
<i>shira</i>	the buying	<i>'allam</i>	he taught
<i>yishtariy</i>	he buys	<i>ya'tiy</i>	he gives
<i>t'allamt</i>	you learned <i>or</i> I learned		

Truck Breakdown

I just came from Ras Tanura.	<i>ana tawwiyy jiyyt min raas tannuura.</i>
I just	<i>tawwiyy</i>
I just came	<i>tawwiyy jiyyt</i>
And on the way I found an	<i>uw-fiṭ-tariyyg laagayt sayyaara</i>
overturned car.	<i>magluwba.</i>
the road	<i>iṭ-tariyyg</i>
on the way	<i>fiṭ-tariyyg</i>
I met <i>or</i> I found	<i>laagayt</i>
overturned	<i>magluwba</i>
There was one man in it, by	<i>fiyyha rajjaal b-ruwḥah.</i>
himself.	
in it	<i>fiyyha</i>
man	<i>rajjaal</i>
by himself	<i>b-ruwḥah</i>
He looked like an American.	<i>shiyfatah amriykaaniy.</i>
appearance	<i>shiyfa</i>
his appearance	<i>shiyfatah</i>
He was sitting on the ground.	<i>huwwa jaalis 'ala l-ard.</i>
sitting	<i>jaalis</i>
the ground	<i>il-ard</i>

Cassette 3A

He saw me and stopped me.	<i>huwwa shaafniy uw-waggafniy.</i>
he saw	<i>shaaf</i>
he saw me	<i>shaafniy</i>
he stopped	<i>waggaf</i>
he stopped me	<i>waggafniy</i>
And he said to me, 'Go to the	<i>uw-gaalliy ruwḥ il-garaaj.</i>
garage.'	
he said	<i>gaal</i>
he said to me	<i>gaalliy</i>

'Tell Ahmed.'

inform

There was a load with him in
the truck.

it was

with

with him

load

He had taken the things out of it.

he picked up

the things

from it

And he had put them on the ground.

he did put

he put them

Why didn't you bring him with you?

you brought

you brought him

with

with you

He wanted to stay there.

he liked *or* he wanted

he sits

he wanted to sit

In what place is he?

The place out there, the other
side of Qatif.

behind

Qatif

I just hope the man didn't get hurt.

it is to be hoped

the man

he got hurt

just

khabbir aḥmad.

khabbir

kaan ma'aah ḥimil

fis-sayyaara.

kaan

ma'a

ma'aah

ḥimil

shaal il-aghraad minha.

shaal

il-aghraad

minha

wa-ḥaṭṭhum fowg il-ard.

ḥaṭṭ

ḥaṭṭhum

laysh maa jibtah wiyyaak?

jibt

jibtah

wiyya

wiyyaak

huwwa ḥabb in yijlis hinaak.

ḥabb

yijlis

ḥabb in yijlis

huwwa fiy ay maḥall?

il-maḥall hinaak wara l-gaṭiyf.

wara

il-gaṭiyf

'asa r-rajjaal maa t'awwar bass.

'asa

ir-rajjaal

t'awwar

bass

We have to go repair his car.

have to

we have to go

we repair

we have to go to repair

his car

laazim nruwH nsalliH sayyaaratah.

laazim

laazim nruwH

nsalliH

laazim nruwH nsalliH

sayyaaratah

Take the tool kit with you.

take

with you

take with you

tools

the repairing

the tools of the repairing

khudh ma'aak 'iddat it-tasliyH.

khudh

ma'aak

khudh ma'aak

'idda

it-tasliyH

'iddat it-tasliyH

O.K., I'll go get it.

I go to get

I go to get it

Please come back quickly.

with speed

Tayyib, ana aruwH ajiybha.

aruwH ajiyb

aruwH ajiybha

ta'aal bi-sur'a, min fadlak.

bi-sur'a.

Fine, I'll be with you right away.

I come

I come to you

right away

Tayyib, ana ajiyk Haalan.

aji

aji

Haalan

Car Trouble

I just now came from the car.

What happened to you?

it happened

to you

I was going to Ras Tanura.

was going

I was driving the car.

I was

I drive

I was driving

And the car got a flat tire.

it got a flat tire

And it got stuck in the sand.

it got stuck

the sand

in the sand

And I came to inform you.

I inform

I inform you

I hope you didn't get hurt.

you got hurt *or* I got hurt

No, Praise God, I didn't get hurt.

What's wrong with the car?

in it

what is wrong with it

The car has a flat tire.

it has a flat tire

I unloaded the boxes from it.

I unloaded

the boxes

ana l-Hayn jiyt min is-sayyaara.

aysh saar 'indak?

saar

'indak

ana kunt raayiH ila raas tannuwra.

kunt raayiH

kunt asuwg is-sayyaara.

kunt

asuwg

kunt asuwg

wis-sayyaara bancharat.

bancharat

uw-gharrazat fir-ramal.

gharrazat

ir-ramal

fir-ramal

uw-jiyt akhabbirak.

akhabbir

akhabbirak

'asa maa t'awwart.

t'awwart

laa, al-Hamdu lil-laah, maa t'awwart.

is-sayyaara aysh fiyha?

fiyha

aysh fiyha

is-sayyaara mbanchira.

mbanchira

ana nazzalt is-sanaadiyg minha.

nazzalt

is-sanaadiyg

I picked them up and put them on the ground.	<i>shilt-hum wa-HATTayt-hum 'ala l-ard.</i>
I picked up	<i>shilt</i>
I picked them up	<i>shilt-hum</i>
I did put	<i>HATTayt</i>
I put them	<i>HATTayt-hum</i>
 I changed the tire.	 <i>baddalt it-taayir.</i>
I changed	<i>baddalt</i>
the tire	<i>it-taayir</i>
Then I saw the carburetor was out of order.	<i>ba'dayn shift il-karbraytar kharbaan.</i>
then <i>or</i> afterwards	<i>ba'dayn</i>
I saw	<i>shift</i>
out of order	<i>kharbaan</i>
All right, didn't you repair it?	<i>Tayyib, maa sallahtah?</i>
you repaired	<i>sallaht</i>
you repaired it	<i>sallahtah</i>
I didn't know what to do.	<i>maa 'araft aysh asawwiyy.</i>
I knew	<i>'araft</i>
what I do	<i>aysh asawwiyy</i>
I loaded the boxes into the car.	<i>Hammalt is-sanaadiyg fis-sayyaara.</i>
I loaded	<i>Hammalt</i>
And I came to tell you.	<i>uw-jiyt akhabbirak.</i>

Grammar Analysis

Pronoun Endings after Words ending in *-a*, *-iy* and *-uw*

<i>wara</i>	behind
<i>waraa-k</i>	behind-you(m)
<i>waraa-y</i>	behind-me
<i>waraa-h</i>	behind-him

Some words ending in *-a* have a variant that ends in *-aa* before pronoun endings. The word *wara* is an example. Note the variants of the pronoun endings: *-k* instead of *-ak*; *-y* instead of *-iy*; *-h* instead of *-ah*. Here are more examples.

<i>wiyyaa-k</i>	with-you
<i>wiyyaa-na</i>	with-us
<i>ma'aa-h</i>	with-him
<i>ma'aa-ha</i>	with-her
<i>ma'aa-y</i>	with-me

You will also find the variants of the pronoun endings after words ending in *-iy* and *-uw*. For example:

<i>awarriy</i>	I show
<i>awarriy-k</i>	I show-you
<i>ajiy</i>	I come
<i>ajiy-k</i>	I come(to)you
<i>abuw</i>	father
<i>abuw-k</i>	father(of)you = your father

Subject Markers *-at* and *-uw* with Past Verb Forms

<i>kaan</i>	he was
<i>shaaf</i>	he saw
<i>habb</i>	he wanted
<i>'allam</i>	he taught

The examples above are some more past verb forms. They all mean *he* did something.

<i>kaan-at</i>	she was
<i>shaaf-at</i>	she saw
<i>habb-at</i>	she wanted
<i>'allam-at</i>	she taught

The subject marker *-at* means *she* did something.

<i>kaan-uw</i>	they were
<i>shaaf-uw</i>	they saw
<i>habb-uw</i>	they wanted
<i>'allam-uw</i>	they taught

The subject marker *-uw* means *they* did something.

The subject markers *-at* and *-uw* are added to the verb form that means *he* did something.

Past verb forms refer to any action completed in the past. For example:

<i>shaal il-aghraad minha.</i>	He took the things from it.
<i>or</i>	He has taken the things from it.
<i>or</i>	He had taken the things from it.

Verb Forms with Feminine Nouns

<i>is-sayyaara bancharat.</i>	The car got a flat tire.
<i>is-sayyaara gharrazat.</i>	The car got stuck.
<i>wayn kaanat il-madrassa?</i>	Where was the school?

The words *sayyaara* and *madrassa* are feminine nouns. All verbs referring to feminine nouns are in the *she* form.

Verb Phrases Containing Past Verb Forms

jiyt tishtaghil 'indana? Have you come to work for us?

In the verb phrase above the first verb form is a past form, and the second verb form is a present form. The literal translation is *you came you work for us?* Here are some more examples of similar verb phrases.

<i>jiyt ashtaghil 'indakum.</i>	I have come to work for you.
<i>jiyt akhabbirak.</i>	I came to inform you.
<i>kunt asuwag is-sayyaara.</i>	I was driving the car.

Conversations

A finds B standing on the road beside a truck. They exchange greetings.

A asks B what's wrong with the truck.

B says the truck got a puncture and got stuck in the sand.

A asks B if he got hurt.

B says, no, praise God.

B says that the carburetor is out of order.

A asks why B didn't fix it.

B says he didn't know what to do.

A says he will help B.

A asks B to go get the tool kit.

A can't fix the carburetor. He is leaving to report to the police.

A offers B a cigarette.

B asks A if he has any water.

A gives B a drink.

B tells A to go quickly.

A says he will.

They exchange good-byes as A drives off.

A is reporting a breakdown in the desert to B, a policeman.

B asks the man's name.

B asks if the man was hurt.

B asks where the man is from and where he works.

B asks what's wrong with the car.

B asks where the car is.

B asks why A didn't bring the man with him.

B asks A if he wants a cup of coffee.

A says that he's sorry but he has to go to work.

They exchange good-byes.

A is standing outside the garage. B comes up.

They exchange greetings.

B says he just came from the car.

A asks what happened to him.

B says he was driving the car and the car got a flat.

A asks if B changed the tire.

B says he did.

A asks B why he didn't bring the car with him.

B says the car got stuck in the sand.

Vocabulary

<i>aghraaD</i>	things	<i>ma'aak</i>	with you
<i>aHmad</i>	Ahmed (a man's name)	<i>mbanchir</i>	has a flat tire, punctured
<i>arD</i> (f)	ground	<i>rajjaal</i>	man
<i>baddalt</i>	I changed	<i>ramal</i>	sand
<i>bancharat</i>	it got a flat tire	<i>yisuwg</i>	he drives
<i>ba'dayn</i>	then <i>or</i> afterwards	<i>saar</i>	it happened <i>or</i> it became <i>or</i> it got to be
<i>bi-sur'a</i>	quickly <i>or</i> with speed	<i>sallaHt</i>	you repaired
<i>b-ruwHah</i>	by himself	<i>yisalliH</i>	he repairs
<i>gaal</i>	he said	<i>shaaf</i>	he saw
<i>gaalliy</i>	he said to me	<i>shaal</i>	he picked up
<i>garaaj</i>	garage	<i>shift</i>	I saw
<i>gharrazat</i>	it got stuck	<i>shilt</i>	I picked up
<i>Haalan</i>	right away	<i>shiyfa</i>	appearance
<i>Habb</i>	he wanted	<i>taayir</i>	tire
<i>Hammalt</i>	I loaded	<i>tasliyh</i>	the repairing
<i>HaTT</i>	he did put	<i>tawwiy</i>	I just
<i>HaTTayt</i>	I did put	<i>t'awwar</i>	he got hurt
<i>himil</i>	load	<i>t'awwart</i>	you got hurt <i>or</i> I got hurt
<i>il-gatiyf</i> (f)	Qatif	<i>Tariyg</i>	road <i>or</i> way
<i>jaalis</i>	sitting	<i>uw-</i>	and
<i>yijlis</i>	he sits	<i>waggaf</i>	he stopped
<i>kaan</i>	he was	<i>wiyya</i>	with
<i>karbraytar</i>	carburetor	<i>wiyyaak</i>	with you
<i>kunt</i>	I was	<i>'araft</i>	I knew
<i>yikhabbir</i>	he tells <i>or</i> he informs	<i>'asa</i>	it is to be hoped
<i>kharbaan</i>	out of order	<i>'idda</i>	tools
<i>laagayt</i>	I met <i>or</i> I found	<i>'iddat</i>	tool-kit <i>or</i> the
<i>magluwb</i>	overturned	<i>it-tasliyh</i> (f)	repair-tools
<i>ma'aah</i>	with him		

Laying a Pipe I

Where is Abdulla today?	<i>wayn 'abduLLa l-yowm?</i>
Abdulla (a man's name)	<i>'abduLLa</i>
I think Abdulla is sick.	<i>aDunn 'abduLLa mariyD.</i>
I think	<i>aDunn</i>
sick	<i>mariyD</i>
What's wrong with him?	<i>aysh fiyh?</i>
in him	<i>fiyh</i>
His stomach hurts him.	<i>baṭnah yuwja'ah.</i>
stomach	<i>baṭan</i>
his stomach	<i>baṭnah</i>
it hurts	<i>yuwja'</i>
it hurts him	<i>yuwja'ah</i>
Maybe he's not coming to work today.	<i>yimkin il-yowm maa yijiy l-'amal.</i>
maybe	<i>yimkin</i>
he comes	<i>yijiy</i>
the work	<i>il-'amal</i>
he's not coming to work	<i>maa yijiy l-'amal</i>
He'll be absent today.	<i>yisiyr ghaayib il-yowm.</i>
he will be	<i>yisiyr</i>
absent	<i>ghaayib</i>
We'll have to go take him to the hospital.	<i>laazim nruwH nwaddiyh</i>
we take	<i>il-mustashfa.</i>
we take him	<i>nwaddiy</i>
the hospital	<i>nwaddiyh</i>
we take him to the hospital	<i>il-mustashfa</i>
we have to go	<i>nwaddiyh il-mustashfa</i>
It's up to you.	<i>laazim nruwH</i>
Come here, Mohammed.	<i>'ala kayfak.</i>
We have a lot of work today.	<i>ta'aal, yaa mḤammad.</i>
	<i>il-yowm 'indana shughul kathiy.</i>

We want to dig a ditch.
 we dig
 ditch

nriyd niḥfir ḥufra.
niḥfir
ḥufra

For what?
 for
 For a water pipe.
 We want it three feet in depth.
 we want it
 foot
 feet
 depth
 three feet in depth

Ḥagg aysh?
Ḥagg
Ḥagg bayb maay.
nriyd-ha thalaatha agdaam ghuzur.
nriyd-ha
gadam
agdaam
ghuzur
thalaatha agdaam ghuzur

And we want it two and a half feet
 in width.
 two feet
 half
 width

wa-nriyd-ha gadamayn uw-nuss ʿird.
gadamayn
nuss
ʿird

Take this stake.
 the stake

khudh il-ʿuwd haadha.
il-ʿuwd

Hold it in your hand.
 hold
 hold it
 hand
 in your hand

imsikah fiy yadak.
imsik
imsikah
yad
fiy yadak

I'll tie this string to the stake.
 I tie
 the string
 with this string

arbut il-ʿuwd bil-khayṭ haadha.
arbut
il-khayṭ
bil-khayṭ haadha

You'll tie the string to it?
 And then?

tirbutah bil-khayṭ?
uw-baʿdayn?

If you wait, I'll show you.
 if
 you wait

idha tisbir, awarriyk.
idha
tisbir

Put the stake here.
 put the stake
 Take the sledge hammer.
 big
 the big hammer
 And drive in the stake.
 drive in
 Shall I hit it hard?
 I pound it
 with the strength
 No, hit it lightly.
 Now I have driven the stake in.
 I pounded
 Stretch the string to the house.
 stretch
 the house
 Why did we stretch it?
 we stretched
 we stretched it
 So that we will dig the ditch
 straight.
 so that
 we dig the ditch
 straight

ḤUTT il-ʿuww hina.
 ḤUTT il-ʿuww
 khudh il-maṭṭraga l-kabiyra.
 kabiyra
 il-maṭṭraga l-kabiyra
 uw-digg il-ʿuww.
 digg
 adiggah bil-guwwa?
 adiggah
 bil-guwwa
 laa, diggah shway.
 al-Ḥayn daggayt il-ʿuww.
 daggayt
 midd il-khayt ila l-bayt.
 midd
 il-bayt
 haadha laysh maddaynaah?
 maddayna
 maddaynaah
 ʿala shaan niḥfir il-ḥufra siyda.

 ʿala shaan
 niḥfir il-ḥufra
 siyda

Cassette 3B

You take a shovel and I'll take a
 shovel.
 shovel
 I've got the shovel.
 I took
 What do we do now?
 Now we'll dig the ditch.

khudh inta shaywal wa-ana shaywal.

 shaywal
 akhadht ish-shaywal.
 akhadht
 al-Ḥayn aysh nisawwiyy?
 al-Ḥayn niḥfir il-ḥufra.

Grammar Analysis

Past Stems

<i>kaan</i>	he was
<i>kaan-uw</i>	they were
<i>kaan-at</i>	she was
<i>kun-t</i>	you were or I was

The subject markers *-uw* and *-at* are added to the stem *kaan*.

The subject marker *-t* is added to the stem *kun-*. This verb has two past stems, *kaan* and *kun-*. Here is another example.

<i>hATT</i>	he put
<i>hATT-uw</i>	they put
<i>hATT-at</i>	she put
<i>hATTay-t</i>	you or I put

The two stems are *hATT* and *hATTay-*.

<i>nazzal</i>	he unloaded
<i>nazzal-uw</i>	they unloaded
<i>nazzal-at</i>	she unloaded
<i>nazzal-t</i>	you or I unloaded

This verb has only one past stem, *nazzal*.

Many verbs have two stems for the past. One stem (the *he* form) is used with the subject markers *-uw* and *-at*. The other stem is used with the subject marker *-t*.

Past Subject Markers *-tuw*, *-tiy* and *-na*

<i>hATTay-tuw s-sanaadiyg.</i>	You-all did put the boxes down.
<i>nazzal-tuw l-bayb.</i>	You-all lowered the pipe.
<i>shil-tuw l-aghraab.</i>	You-all picked up the things.

The subject marker *-tuw* means *you-all* did something.

faham-tiy l-kalima? Did you(f) understand the word?
jib-tiy l-akil? Did you(f) bring the food?

The subject marker *-tiy* means *you* (f) did something.

madday-na l-khayr. We stretched the string.
rabat-na l-bayb. We connected the pipe.
shil-na l-aghraad. We picked up the things.

The subject marker *-na* means *we* did something.

The subject markers *-tuw*, *-tiy* and *-na* are added to the *I-you* stem of the past.

Subject Markers after Past Stems ending in *-a*

sawwa he did
saww-uw they did
saww-at she did

Whenever the stem of a verb ends in *-a*, you drop the *-a* before a subject marker beginning with a vowel. Such past tense subject markers are:

-uw they
-at she

Here are some further examples.

warra he showed
warr-uw they showed
warr-at she showed

shtara he bought
shtar-uw they bought
shtar-at she bought

Summary of Past Verb Forms

Here is the complete set of subject markers for the past:

he lowered	<i>nazzal</i>	-	he
they lowered	<i>nazzaluw</i>	-uw	they
she lowered	<i>nazzalat</i>	-at	she
you(m) lowered	<i>nazzalt</i>	-t	you(m)
you-all lowered	<i>nazzaltuw</i>	-tuw	you-all
you(f) lowered	<i>nazzaltiy</i>	-tiy	you(f)
I lowered	<i>nazzalt</i>	-t	I
we lowered	<i>nazzalna</i>	-na	we

All the past subject markers follow the stem.

stem <i>kaan</i>	<i>kaan</i>	he was
	<i>kaanuw</i>	they were
	<i>kaanat</i>	she was
stem <i>kun-</i>	<i>kunt</i>	you(m) were
	<i>kuntuw</i>	you-all were
	<i>kuntiy</i>	you(f) were
	<i>kunt</i>	I was
	<i>kunna</i>	we were

Many verbs in the past have two stems. The *he* form is one stem; to it you add the subject markers *-uw* and *-at*. All the other subject markers are added to the other stem.

The past of Arabic has various English equivalents, for example:

<i>ḥaṭṭhum fawḡ il-ard.</i>	He put them on the ground.
<i>or</i>	He has put them on the ground.
<i>or</i>	He had put them on the ground.

Noun-Adjective Phrases

<i>khudh maṭṭraga kabiya.</i>	Take a big hammer.
<i>khudh il-maṭṭraga l-kabiya.</i>	Take the big hammer.

Whenever the noun in a noun-adjective phrase has *il-* before it, the adjective also has *il-* before it. Here are some more examples.

<i>inta l-'aamil il-jadiyd?</i>	Are you the new employee?
<i>khudh il-mil'aga n-naḍiyya.</i>	Take the clean spoon.
<i>ariyd il-gaḥfiyya r-rakhiysa.</i>	I want the inexpensive gaḥfiya.

Conversations

A and his assistant B are on a job site.

- A says they have a lot of work today.
- B asks what the work is.
- A says they want to dig a ditch.
- B asks what the ditch is for.
- A says the ditch is for a water pipe.
- A asks B to bring two stakes, the string, and the sledge hammer.
- B asks where they are.
- A tells B they are in the truck.

A and B are laying out a ditch.

- A asks B to hold the stake.
- A says he is going to tie the string to the stake.
- B asks why.
- A tells B to wait a minute, he'll show him.
- A tells B where to put the stake.
- A asks B to drive in the stake.
- A asks B to stretch the string to the house.
- B asks why they stretched the string.
- A says that is so they'll dig the ditch straight.

A and B are ready to start digging.

A asks B to call the whole gang.

A asks where Abdulla is.

B says he thinks Abdulla is sick.

A asks what's wrong with Abdulla.

B says Abdulla has a stomach ache.

B says Abdulla will be absent.

A says he's sorry.

B asks what they shall do now.

A says they will now dig the ditch.

B says, all right, he'll get the tools from the truck.

A sees that B is not looking well.

A asks what is wrong with B.

B says his stomach hurts him.

B says he wants to go to the hospital.

A says he's sorry.

A gives B a chit and tells him to go to the hospital.

They exchange good-byes.

A is showing his assistant B where to pound in a stake.

A tells B to get a sledge hammer.

A gives B a stake.

B asks A where he should drive the stake in.

A tells B to drive it in beside the pipe.

B asks A to show him.

B starts pounding the stake in hard.

A asks B to stop.

A tells B to be careful, not to hit it hard.

B asks why.

A says maybe the stake will break.

A tells B to hit it easily.

B says O.K. he has pounded in the stake.

Vocabulary

<i>agdaam</i>	feet	<i>khayr</i>	string
<i>akhadht</i>	I took	<i>maddayna</i>	we stretched
<i>batan</i>	stomach	<i>maddaynaah</i>	we stretched it
<i>bayb</i>	pipe	<i>mariyD</i>	sick
<i>bayt</i>	house	<i>yimidd</i>	he stretches
<i>bil-guwwa</i>	hard <i>or</i> with the strength	<i>yimsik</i>	he holds
<i>daggayt</i>	I have driven in	<i>mustashfa(m)</i>	hospital
<i>yidigg</i>	he drives in	<i>nuss</i>	half
<i>yiDunn</i>	he thinks	<i>yirbuT</i>	he ties
<i>gadam</i>	foot	<i>siyda</i>	straight
<i>ghaayib</i>	absent	<i>shaywal</i>	shovel
<i>ghuzur</i>	depth	<i>yuwja'</i>	it hurts
<i>hagg</i>	for	<i>yad (f)</i>	hand
<i>yiHfir</i>	he digs	<i>'abduLLa</i>	Abdulla (a man's name)
<i>hufra</i>	ditch	<i>'amal</i>	work
<i>il-yowm</i>	today	<i>'irD</i>	width
<i>kabiyar</i>	big	<i>'uwd</i>	stake

Laying a Pipe II

What have you got there?

what

I've got a big stone.

a stone

big

Use the pick, maybe it will break.

use

use the pick

it gets broken

maybe it will break

Beat on it and break it.

beat

on it

smash

smash it

O.K., the stone's broken.

it has got broken

Put the dirt to one side.

the dirt

put it

side

to one side

After we lay the pipe, we'll fill in the ditch.

after

after we lay the pipe

we fill in

Now measure the ditch.

measure

What's the depth?

shinhuw 'indak?

shinhuw

'indiy Hasaa kabiya.

Hasaa

kabiya

ista'mil il-chazma, yimkin tinkasir.

ista'mil

ista'mil il-chazma

tinkasir

yimkin tinkasir

Tigg fowg-ha w-kassirha.

Tigg

fowg-ha

kassir

kassirha

zayn, nkasarat il-Hasaa.

nkasarat

it-traab HuTTah 'ala sowb.

it-traab

HuTTah

sowb

'ala sowb

ba'ad maa nHuTT il-bayb, nidfin

il-Hufra.

ba'ad maa

ba'ad maa nHuTT il-bayb

nidfin

al-Hayn giys il-Hufra.

giys

il-ghuzur kam?

The depth is three feet.
And what's the width?
Just right.

perfect

Exactly?

It's a little over here.

little *or* not much
increasing

Call the whole gang.

call

the group

il-ghuzur thalaatha agdaam.

wil-ʿird kam?

tamaam kullish.

tamaam

biD-DabT?

hina galiyl zaayid.

galiyl

zaayid

naad kull il-jimaa'a.

naad

il-jimaa'a

We want to pick up the pipe.

And we want to lay it in the ditch.

we want to lay it
in the ditch

Lower the pipe carefully.

lower (said to a group)

Watch out for your fingers.

watch out (said to a group)

finger

fingers

your fingers

for your fingers

All right, let go of the pipe.

let go (said to a group)

Now we will fill in the ditch.

Don't put any stones in.

you-all put

If you put the stones in, the stones

will smash the pipe.

you all did put

if you put the stones in

nriyd nshiyl il-bayb.

uw-nriyd nHUTTAh fil-Hufra.

nriyd nHUTTAh

fil-Hufra

nazziluw l-bayb shway shway.

nazziluw

intabihuw li-asaabi'kum.

intabihuw

isba'

asaabi'

asaabi'kum

li-asaabi'kum

Tayyib, hidduw l-bayb.

hidduw

al-Hayn nidfin il-Hufra.

laa tHUTTUw HASa.

tHUTTUw.

idha HATTaytuw l-Hasa, il-Hasa

yikassir il-bayb.

HATTaytuw

idha HATTaytuw l-Hasa

it smashes	<i>yikassir</i>
the stones will smash the pipe	<i>il-Hasa yikassir il-bayb</i>
We didn't connect the pipe.	<i>maa rabatna l-bayb.</i>
we connected	<i>rabatna</i>
Why didn't you tell me?	<i>laysh maa gittliy?</i>
you told	<i>gilt</i>
you told to me	<i>gittliy</i>
I forgot.	<i>ana nasayt.</i>
We won't dig out all of the pipe.	<i>maa niḥfir il-bayb kullah.</i>
all of it	<i>kullah</i>
all of the pipe	<i>il-bayb kullah</i>
We'll connect it before the boss comes.	<i>nirbutah gabul yijiy r-ra'iys.</i>
before	<i>gabul</i>
he comes	<i>yijiy</i>
the boss	<i>ir-ra'iys</i>
That's a hard thing.	<i>haadha shay sa'ab.</i>
difficult	<i>sa'ab</i>
Give me the wrench.	<i>aṭniy l-miftaah.</i>
give me	<i>aṭniy</i>
the wrench	<i>il-miftaah</i>
Tighten it good and tight.	<i>tayyitah bil-guwwa.</i>
tighten	<i>tayyit</i>
tighten it	<i>tayyitah</i>
O.K., I've finished.	<i>Tayyib, ana khalast.</i>
We want to clean all the tools.	<i>nriyd ninaddif is-saamaan kullah.</i>
we clean	<i>ninaddif</i>
we want to clean	<i>nriyd ninaddif</i>
all the tools	<i>is-saamaan kullah</i>
Bring the hose and turn on the water.	<i>jyib il-howz uw-fukk il-maay.</i>
open or turn on	<i>fukk</i>
O.K., wash the things.	<i>Tayyib, ghassil il-aghraad.</i>
wash	<i>ghassil</i>
the things	<i>il-aghraad</i>

Please bring that rag.
 rag
 that rag
 Let's wipe off the tools.
 let
 we wipe off
 Wipe them off and put them in
 the box.
 wipe them off
 Now the car is coming.
 coming
 Maybe it's the boss.
 By Allah, I don't know.
 by Allah
 Close the box and lock it.
 close
 lock
 lock it
 O.K., the job is done.

min faḍlak, jiyb dhaak il-khalag.
 khalag
 dhaak il-khalag
khall ninashshif is-saamaan.
 khall
 ninashshif
nashshifhum wa-ḥuṭṭhum
 fis-sanduwg.
 nashshifhum
al-ḥayn is-sayyaara jaayya.
 jaayya
yimkin ir-ra'iys.
walla, maa adriy.
 walla
sukk is-sanduwg uw-guflah.
 sukk
 igful
 guflah
ṭayyib, ish-shughul khalas.

Grammar Analysis

Stems and Stem Classes

		Present	Past	
		<u>he form</u>	<u>he form</u>	<u>I-you form</u>
order	I	<i>yirtlub</i>	<i>talab</i>	<i>talab-t</i>
change	II	<i>yibaddil</i>	<i>baddal</i>	<i>baddal-t</i>
like	III	<i>yihibb</i>	<i>habb</i>	<i>habbay-t</i>
know	IV	<i>yidriy</i>	<i>dara</i>	<i>daray-t</i>
pick up	V	<i>yishiyl</i>	<i>shaal</i>	<i>shil-t</i>

The present stem is generally different from the past stems. However, you will notice that in the stems of any given verb, some of the consonants are the same and occur in the same order. The vowels, on the other hand, are often different or in different places. For example:

write	<i>yiktib</i>	<i>katab</i>	<i>katab-t</i>
agree	<i>yigbil</i>	<i>gabal</i>	<i>gabal-t</i>

The stems of some verbs, as seen in the examples above, resemble the stems of other verbs in their patterning of vowels and consonants. On the basis of these resemblances we can arrange verbs into STEM CLASSES. There are five such classes. The *he* form of the present is the base form used in determining the STEM CLASS. It is the form entered in the English-Arabic vocabulary at the end of the book.

Class I

Class I: verbs of two syllables ending in the *he* form with a short vowel plus consonant. Note that they have been arranged in three groups according to the last vowel of the *he* form.

	Present		Past	
	<u>command form</u>	<u>he form</u>	<u>he form</u>	<u>I-you form</u>
eat	<i>kil</i>	<i>yaakil</i>	<i>*akal</i>	<i>*akal-t</i>
fill in	<i>idfin</i>	<i>yidfin</i>	<i>dafan</i>	<i>dafan-t</i>
agree	<i>igbil</i>	<i>yigbil</i>	<i>gabal</i>	<i>gabal-t</i>
dig	<i>ihfir</i>	<i>yihfir</i>	<i>hafar</i>	<i>hafar-t</i>

sit	<i>ijlis</i>	<i>yijlis</i>	<i>jalas</i>	<i>jalas-t</i>
sweep	<i>iknis</i>	<i>yiknis</i>	<i>kanas</i>	<i>kanas-t</i>
write	<i>iktib</i>	<i>yiktib</i>	<i>katab</i>	<i>katab-t</i>
hold	<i>imsik</i>	<i>yimsik</i>	<i>masak</i>	<i>masak-t</i>
go down	<i>inzil</i>	<i>yinzil</i>	<i>nazal</i>	<i>nazal-t</i>
send	<i>irsil</i>	<i>yirsil</i>	<i>*arsal</i>	<i>*arsal-t</i>
wait	<i>isbir</i>	<i>yisbir</i>	<i>sabar</i>	<i>sabar-t</i>
run away	<i>ishrid</i>	<i>yishrid</i>	<i>sharad</i>	<i>sharad-t</i>
go out	<i>ikhrij</i>	<i>yikhrij</i>	<i>kharaj</i>	<i>kharaj-t</i>
know		<i>ya'rif</i>	<i>'araf</i>	<i>'araf-t</i>
take	<i>khudh</i>	<i>yaakhudh</i>	<i>*akhadh</i>	<i>*akhadh-t</i>
enter	<i>idkhul</i>	<i>yidkhul</i>	<i>dakhal</i>	<i>dakhal-t</i>
lock	<i>igful</i>	<i>yigful</i>	<i>gafal</i>	<i>gafal-t</i>
turn over	<i>iglub</i>	<i>yiglub</i>	<i>galab</i>	<i>galab-t</i>
tie	<i>irbut</i>	<i>yirbut</i>	<i>rabat</i>	<i>rabat-t</i>
thank	<i>ishkur</i>	<i>yishkur</i>	<i>shakar</i>	<i>shakar-t</i>
order	<i>itlub</i>	<i>yitlub</i>	<i>talab</i>	<i>talab-t</i>
finish	<i>ikhlus</i>	<i>yikhlus</i>	<i>khalas</i>	<i>khalas-t</i>
cross	<i>a'bur</i>	<i>ya'bur</i>	<i>'abar</i>	<i>'abar-t</i>
understand		<i>yifham</i>	<i>faham</i>	<i>faham-t</i>
be able		<i>yigdar</i>	<i>gadar</i>	<i>gadar-t</i>
touch	<i>ilmas</i>	<i>yilmas</i>	<i>lamas</i>	<i>lamas-t</i>
ride	<i>irkab</i>	<i>yirkab</i>	<i>rakab</i>	<i>rakab-t</i>
go back	<i>irja'</i>	<i>yirja'</i>	<i>raja'</i>	<i>raja'-t</i>
hear	<i>isma'</i>	<i>yisma'</i>	<i>sama'</i>	<i>sama'-t</i>
ask	<i>is'al</i>	<i>yis'al</i>	<i>sa'al</i>	<i>sa'al-t</i>
drink	<i>ishrab</i>	<i>yishrab</i>	<i>sharab</i>	<i>sharab-t</i>
stop	<i>owgaf</i>	<i>yuwgaf</i>	<i>wagaf</i>	<i>wagaf-t</i>
hurt		<i>yuwja'</i>	<i>waja'</i>	<i>waja'-t</i>
arrive		<i>yuwshal</i>	<i>wasal</i>	<i>wasal-t</i>

* Note: a few verbs show *a-* before all forms of the past.

Class II

Class II: verbs of three or more syllables ending in the *he* form with a short vowel plus consonant.

	Present		Past	
	<u>command form</u>	<u>he form</u>	<u>he form</u>	<u>I-you form</u>
change	<i>baddil</i>	<i>yibaddil</i>	<i>baddal</i>	<i>baddal-t</i>
close	<i>bannid</i>	<i>yibannid</i>	<i>bannad</i>	<i>bannad-t</i>
open	<i>baTTil</i>	<i>yibaTTil</i>	<i>baTTal</i>	<i>baTTal-t</i>
check	<i>chayyik</i>	<i>yichayyik</i>	<i>chayyak</i>	<i>chayyak-t</i>
look for	<i>dawwir</i>	<i>yidawwir</i>	<i>dawwar</i>	<i>dawwar-t</i>
smoke	<i>dakhkhin</i>	<i>yidakhkhin</i>	<i>dakhkhan</i>	<i>dakhkhan-t</i>
explain	<i>fahhim</i>	<i>yifahhim</i>	<i>fahham</i>	<i>fahham-t</i>
empty	<i>farrigh</i>	<i>yifarrigh</i>	<i>farragh</i>	<i>farragh-t</i>
inspect	<i>fattish</i>	<i>yifattish</i>	<i>fattash</i>	<i>fattash-t</i>
get stuck	<i>gharriz</i>	<i>yigharriz</i>	<i>gharraz</i>	<i>gharraz-t</i>
wash	<i>ghassil</i>	<i>yighassil</i>	<i>ghassal</i>	<i>ghassal-t</i>
load	<i>hammil</i>	<i>yihammil</i>	<i>hammal</i>	<i>hammal-t</i>
smash	<i>kassir</i>	<i>yikassir</i>	<i>kassar</i>	<i>kassar-t</i>
clean	<i>naDDif</i>	<i>yinaDDif</i>	<i>naDDaf</i>	<i>naDDaf-t</i>
wipe off	<i>nashshif</i>	<i>yinashshif</i>	<i>nashshaf</i>	<i>nashshaf-t</i>
lower	<i>nazzil</i>	<i>yinazzil</i>	<i>nazzal</i>	<i>nazzal-t</i>
fix	<i>salliH</i>	<i>yisalliH</i>	<i>sallah</i>	<i>sallah-t</i>
tighten	<i>tayyit</i>	<i>yitayyit</i>	<i>tayyat</i>	<i>tayyat-t</i>
make stop	<i>waggif</i>	<i>yiwaggif</i>	<i>waggaf</i>	<i>waggaf-t</i>
stand back	<i>wakhkhir</i>	<i>yiwakhkhir</i>	<i>wakhkhar</i>	<i>wakhkhar-t</i>
report	<i>khabbir</i>	<i>yikhabbir</i>	<i>khabbar</i>	<i>khabbar-t</i>
teach	<i>'allim</i>	<i>yi'allim</i>	<i>'allam</i>	<i>'allam-t</i>
excuse	<i>saamiH</i>	<i>yisaamiH</i>	<i>saamaH</i>	<i>saamaH-t</i>
help	<i>saa'id</i>	<i>yisaa'id</i>	<i>saa'ad</i>	<i>saa'ad-t</i>
speak	<i>tkallam</i>	<i>yitkallam</i>	<i>tkallam</i>	<i>tkallam-t</i>
check up	<i>t'akkad</i>	<i>yit'akkad</i>	<i>t'akkad</i>	<i>t'akkad-t</i>
will be late	<i>t'akhkhar</i>	<i>yit'akhkhar</i>	<i>t'akhkhar</i>	<i>t'akhkhar-t</i>
learn	<i>t'allam</i>	<i>yit'allam</i>	<i>t'allam</i>	<i>t'allam-t</i>

get injured	<i>t'awwar</i>	<i>yit'awwar</i>	<i>t'awwar</i>	<i>t'awwar-t</i>
be broken		<i>yinkasir</i>	<i>nkasar</i>	<i>nkasar-t</i>
be filled		<i>yintaris</i>	<i>ntaras</i>	
think	<i>ftakir</i>	<i>yiftakir</i>	<i>ftakar</i>	<i>ftakar-t</i>
be careful	<i>ntabih</i>	<i>yintabih</i>	<i>ntabah</i>	<i>ntabah-t</i>
work	<i>shtaghil</i>	<i>yishtaghil</i>	<i>shtaghal</i>	<i>shtaghal-t</i>
use	<i>sta'mil</i>	<i>yista'mil</i>	<i>sta'mal</i>	<i>sta'mal-t</i>
get a puncture		<i>yibanchir</i>	<i>banchar</i>	<i>banchar-t</i>
back up	<i>raywis</i>	<i>yiraywis</i>	<i>raywas</i>	<i>raywas-t</i>

Notice that verbs of Classes I and II show the same stem in the past for the *he* form and the *I-you* form, which is the same as saying that these verbs have only one past stem. Verbs of the other classes have two different past stems.

Class III

Class III: verbs with present stem ending in a double consonant.

	Present		Past	
	command form	<i>he</i> form	<i>he</i> form	<i>I-you</i> form
pound	<i>digg</i>	<i>yidigg</i>	<i>dagg</i>	<i>daggay-t</i>
let go	<i>hidd</i>	<i>yihidd</i>	<i>hadd</i>	<i>hadday-t</i>
like	<i>hibb</i>	<i>yihibb</i>	<i>habb</i>	<i>habbay-t</i>
stretch	<i>midd</i>	<i>yimidd</i>	<i>madd</i>	<i>madday-t</i>
catch fire		<i>yishibb</i>	<i>shabb</i>	
beat	<i>tigg</i>	<i>yitigg</i>	<i>tagg</i>	<i>taggay-t</i>
think	<i>Dunn</i>	<i>yidunn</i>	<i>Dann</i>	<i>Dannay-t</i>
open	<i>fukk</i>	<i>yifukk</i>	<i>fakk</i>	<i>fakkay-t</i>
put	<i>HUTT</i>	<i>yihUTT</i>	<i>HATT</i>	<i>HATTay-t</i>
poison	<i>summ</i>	<i>yisumm</i>	<i>samm</i>	<i>sammay-t</i>
pour	<i>subb</i>	<i>yisubb</i>	<i>sabb</i>	<i>sabbay-t</i>
close	<i>sukk</i>	<i>yisukk</i>	<i>sakk</i>	<i>sakkay-t</i>

Class IV

Class IV: verbs with present stem ending in *-iy* or *-a*.

	Present		Past	
	command form	he form	he form	I-you form
strengthen	<i>gaww</i>	<i>yigawwiy</i>	<i>gawwa</i>	<i>gawway-t</i>
let	<i>khall</i>	<i>yikhalliy</i>	<i>khalla</i>	<i>khallay-t</i>
do	<i>saww</i>	<i>yisawwiy</i>	<i>sawwa</i>	<i>sawway-t</i>
carry	<i>wadd</i>	<i>yiwaddiy</i>	<i>wadda</i>	<i>wadday-t</i>
show	<i>warr</i>	<i>yiwariy</i>	<i>warra</i>	<i>warray-t</i>
meet	<i>laag</i>	<i>yilaagiy</i>	<i>laaga</i>	<i>laagay-t</i>
call	<i>naad</i>	<i>yinaadiy</i>	<i>naada</i>	<i>naaday-t</i>
be ended	<i>intah</i>	<i>yintahiy</i>	<i>ntaha</i>	<i>ntahay-t</i>
buy	<i>ishtar</i>	<i>yishtariy</i>	<i>shtara</i>	<i>shtaray-t</i>
know		<i>yidriy</i>	<i>dara</i>	<i>daray-t</i>
*come	* <i>ta'aal</i>	<i>yijiy</i>	<i>jaa</i>	* <i>jiy-t</i>
walk	<i>imsh</i>	<i>yimshiy</i>	<i>masha</i>	<i>mashay-t</i>
throw	<i>irm</i>	<i>yirmiyy</i>	<i>rama</i>	<i>ramay-t</i>
mean		<i>ya'niy</i>	<i>a'na</i>	<i>a'nay-t</i>
give	<i>a't</i>	<i>ya'tiy</i>	<i>'aTa</i>	<i>'aTay-t</i>
read	<i>igr</i>	<i>yigra</i>	<i>gara</i>	<i>garay-t</i>
find	<i>ilg</i>	<i>yilga</i>	<i>laga</i>	<i>lagay-t</i>
forget	<i>ins</i>	<i>yinsa</i>	<i>nasa</i>	<i>nasay-t</i>

* This verb is irregular.

Class V

Class V: verbs with present stem ending in a long vowel (*-aa*, *-iy*, *-uw*) plus consonant.

	Present		Past	
	command form	he form	he form	I-you form
sell	<i>biy'</i>	<i>yibiy'</i>	<i>baa'</i>	<i>bi'-t</i>
measure	<i>giys</i>	<i>yigiys</i>	<i>gaas</i>	<i>gis-t</i>

bring	<i>jiyb</i>	<i>yijiyb</i>	<i>jaab</i>	<i>jib-t</i>
will be	<i>siyr</i>	<i>yisiyr</i>	<i>saar</i>	<i>sir-t</i>
pick up	<i>shiyl</i>	<i>yishiyl</i>	<i>shaal</i>	<i>shil-t</i>
increase	<i>ziyd</i>	<i>yiziyd</i>	<i>zaad</i>	<i>zid-t</i>
say	<i>guwl</i>	<i>yiguwl</i>	<i>gaal</i>	<i>gil-t</i>
will be	<i>kuwn</i>	<i>yikuwn</i>	<i>kaan</i>	<i>kun-t</i>
go	<i>ruwH</i>	<i>yiruwH</i>	<i>raaH</i>	<i>riH-t</i>
drive	<i>suwg</i>	<i>yisuwg</i>	<i>saag</i>	<i>sig-t</i>
see	<i>shuwf</i>	<i>yishuwf</i>	<i>shaaf</i>	<i>shif-t</i>
repeat	<i>'uwd</i>	<i>yi'uwd</i>	<i>'aad</i>	<i>'id-t</i>
explode		<i>yithuwr</i>	<i>thaar</i>	
need		<i>yiHtaaj</i>	<i>Htaaj</i>	<i>Htij-t</i>
rest	<i>stariyH</i>	<i>yistariyH</i>	<i>staraaH</i>	<i>staraH-t</i>

Conversations

A and B are digging a ditch.

A tells B to take a shovel.

A says he'll use the pick.

B asks A where to put the dirt.

A tells B to put it to one side.

A asks what B has there.

B says he has a big stone.

A tells B to pick it up.

B says he can't.

A tells B to use the pick.

A tells B to hit the stone hard, maybe it will break.

B says the stone is broken.

A and B have finished the ditch.

A asks B to measure the ditch.

A asks B what the depth is.

B says it is three feet.

A asks B what the width is.

B says it is exactly two and a half feet.

The ditch is ready for the pipe.

A calls all the men.

A tells them to lower the pipe carefully.

B asks if they should now fill the ditch.

A says, no, wait a minute. They haven't connected the pipe.

B says he will go get the wrench.

A tells B the job is finished.

A asks B to bring all the tools.

A tells B to clean them off.

A asks B to get the hose and turn on the water.

B says O.K., he'll wash the tools.

A tells B to get the rag and wipe them off.

A tells B to put them in the box.

A gives B the key.

A tells B to lock the box.

A tells B time is up.

B says come on, let's go.

A calls his men together to tell them about the day's work.

A tells them they have a lot of work today.

B asks A what the job is.

A says that they are going to load trucks with dirt.

B asks where they are going to take the dirt.

A says they will unload it behind the garage.

A asks B where Abdulla is today.

B says Abdulla will be absent today.
A asks what is wrong with Abdulla.
B says Abdulla (a) is sick (b) his stomach hurts him.
A asks if Abdulla will come tomorrow.
B says he doesn't know.
A says O.K., they'll have to go to work.

The boss A tells his gangpusher B there is a lot of work today.

B asks what the work is.
A says he'll show B.
A tells B to call the gang.
A tells the gang they are going to take a tire out of the truck.
A tells them they'll put the tire on the ground.
B asks where they are to put the tire.
A says beside the house.
A tells the gang to unload the tire carefully.
A tells them to watch out for their fingers.
A tells them to let go of the tire.
A tells them it was a good job.

Vocabulary

From now on we list the following forms of each verb: the *he* form of the present, the *he* form and the *I-you* form of the past. The past forms which actually occur in the basic sentences are also listed.

<i>asaabi'</i>	fingers	<i>isba'</i>	finger
<i>ba'ad maa</i>	after (with verbs)	<i>asaabi'</i>	fingers
<i>biD-DabT</i>	exactly	<i>jaay</i>	coming
<i>chazma</i>	pick	<i>jimaa'a</i>	gang or group
<i>yidfin (dafan, dafant)</i>	fill in	<i>kull il-jimaa'a</i>	the whole gang
<i>yifukk (fakk, fakkayt)</i>	turn on or open	<i>khalag</i>	rag
<i>galiyl</i>	little or not much	<i>khalas</i>	is done
<i>yigful (gafal, gafalt)</i>	lock	<i>li-</i>	for
<i>gilt</i>	you told or you said	<i>yinaadiy (naada, naadayt)</i>	call
<i>giltliy</i>	you told me or you said to me	<i>yinaDDif (naDDaf, naDDaft)</i>	clean
<i>yigiys (gaas, gist)</i>	measure	<i>yinashshif (nashshaf, nashshaft)</i>	wipe off
<i>guflah</i>	lock it	<i>yinkasir (nkasar, nkasart)</i>	break or get broken
<i>yiguwl (gaal, gilt)</i>	say or tell	<i>nkasarat</i>	it is broken or it has got broken
<i>yighassil (ghassal, ghassalt)</i>	wash	<i>yirbuT (rabat, rabatt)</i>	connect
<i>yihidd (hadd, haddayt)</i>	let go	<i>rabatna</i>	we connected
<i>howz</i>	hose	<i>yista'mil (sta'mal, sta'malt)</i>	use
<i>Hasaa</i>	stone		
<i>Hasa</i>	stones		
<i>yihuTT (HaT, HaTTayt)</i>	put		

110 Vocabulary

<i>sa'ab</i>	difficult
<i>sowb</i>	side
<i>yisukk</i> (<i>sakk</i> , <i>sakkayt</i>)	close
<i>shinhuw</i>	what
<i>tamaam</i>	perfect
<i>yitayyit</i> (<i>tayyat</i> , <i>tayyatt</i>)	tighten

<i>traab</i>	dirt
<i>yirigg</i> (<i>tagg</i> , <i>taggayt</i>)	beat
<i>walla</i>	by Allah
<i>zaayid</i>	increasing <i>or</i> over
<i>'ala sowb</i>	to one side

The Garage

What sort of work have you got today?	<i>aysh 'indak min ish-shughul il-yowm?</i>
what sort of work	<i>aysh min ish-shughul</i>
We have lots of work.	<i>'indana shughul kathiyir.</i>
Go and call Salih from the shop.	<i>ruwH uw-naad saaliH min il-chabra.</i>
call	<i>naad</i>
Salih (a man's name)	<i>saaliH</i>
from the shop	<i>min il-chabra</i>
All right, Salih is here.	<i>Tayyib, saaliH jaa.</i>
he came	<i>jaa</i>
You will take the truck from the garage.	<i>taakhudh is-sayyaara min il-garaaj.</i>
you take	<i>taakhudh</i>
from the garage	<i>min il-garaaj</i>
You'll take it over to the gasoline pumps.	<i>twaddiyha maHall il-banziyn.</i>
you take	<i>twaddiy</i>
you take it	<i>twaddiyha</i>
the place of the gasoline	<i>maHall il-banziyn</i>
Put some gasoline in it, and check it.	<i>subb fiyha banziyn uw-chayyik-ha.</i>
pour	<i>subb</i>
into it	<i>fiyha</i>
check	<i>chayyik</i>
check it	<i>chayyik-ha</i>
Turn off the engine.	<i>bannid il-makiyna.</i>
close	<i>bannid</i>
the engine	<i>il-makiyna</i>
Turn it off before you pour in gasoline.	<i>bannid-ha gabul tsubb banziyn.</i>
close it	<i>bannid-ha</i>
before	<i>gabul</i>

Why?	<i>laysh?</i>
It's dangerous. Maybe there will be a fire.	<i>khatar. yimkin tsiyr hariyga.</i>
it will be	<i>tsiyr</i>
All right, the tank's filled up.	<i>Tayyib, ntaras it-taankiy.</i>
it has been filled	<i>ntaras</i>
the tank	<i>it-taankiy</i>
It needs oil.	<i>tihtaaj zayt.</i>
it needs	<i>tihtaaj</i>
The oil is a little low.	<i>iz-zayt naagis ishway.</i>
low or short	<i>naagis</i>
Please put some in.	<i>min fadlak, ziydah.</i>
increase it	<i>ziydah</i>
Now you will drive the truck.	<i>al-Hayn inta tsuwg is-sayyaara.</i>
you drive	<i>tsuwg</i>
And Salih will ride on top.	<i>uw-saaliH yirkab fowg.</i>
he rides	<i>yirkab</i>
And you will go to the storehouse.	<i>wa-truwH ila storehouse.</i>
And you will stop beside the platform.	<i>wa-tuwgaf jamb id-dachcha.</i>
you stop	<i>towgaf</i>
the platform	<i>id-dachcha</i>
We've reached the storehouse.	<i>wasalna storehouse.</i>
we arrived	<i>wasalna</i>
Do you see these barrels?	<i>tshuwf haadhowl il-baraamiyl?</i>
barrel	<i>barmiyl</i>
these barrels	<i>haadhowl il-baraamiyl</i>
You can't pick them up.	<i>maa tigdar tshiylhum.</i>
you can pick up	<i>tigdar tshiyl</i>
you can pick them up	<i>tigdar tshiylhum</i>
Have Salih help you.	<i>khall saaliH yisaa'idak.</i>
make or have	<i>khall</i>
he helps	<i>yisaa'id</i>
he helps you	<i>yisaa'idak</i>

Lower them into the truck
carefully.

lower (said to a group)

lower them

Salih, come help me.

help me

All right, we've loaded them into
the truck.

we loaded

we loaded them

Where do we go now?

Now you go to the powerhouse.

you-all go

nazziluwhum fis-sayyaara shway shway.

nazziluwh

nazziluwhum

yaa saaliH, ta'aal saa'idniy.

saa'idniy

Tayyib, Hammalnaahum fis-sayyaara.

Hammalna

Hammalnaahum

wayn nruwH al-Hayn?

al-Hayn truwhuw ila powerhouse.

truwhuw

Cassette 4A

We've reached the powerhouse.

Where shall I leave the truck?

I leave

Stop when I tell you.

until

I tell

I tell to you

Back up the truck.

back up

Lower the barrels onto the
platform.

on the platform

Put one on top of the other.

put (said to a group)

the other

We have lowered them onto the
platform.

we lowered

we lowered them

wasalna powerhouse.

wayn akhalliy s-sayyaara?

akhalliy

owgaf layn aguwlak.

layn

aguw

aguwllak

raywis bis-sayyaara.

raywis

nazziluwh l-baraamiyl 'ala d-dachcha.

'ala d-dachcha

HUTTUW waaHid fowg ith-thaaniy.

HUTTUW

ith-thaaniy

nazzalnaahum 'ala d-dachcha.

nazzalna

nazzalnaahum

And we have put one on top of
the other.

Now you'll go back in the truck.

you return

And bring Sulayman back with
you.

I'll go back in the truck.

And I'll bring Sulayman back
with me.

with me

If he's not in the shop, look around
for him.

if

in the shop

if he's not in the shop

look around for

look around for him

We have reached the garage.

O.K., did you load the barrels?

you all loaded

We loaded everything.

we loaded

Everything's finished.

wa-HaTTayna waahid fowg

ith-thaaniy.

al-Hayn, min faDlak, tirja' inta

fis-sayyaara.

tirja'

uw-jiyb sulaymaan ma'aak.

arja' fis-sayyaara.

w-ajiyb sulaymaan ma'aay.

ma'aay

idha kaan muw fil-chabra, dawwirah.

idha

fil-chabra

idha kaan muw fil-chabra

dawwir

dawwirah

wasalna l-garaaj.

Tayyib, Hammaltuw l-baraamiyl?

Hammaltuw

Hammalna kull shay.

Hammalna

kull ishay khalaas.

Grammar Analysis

The Form *-l-* before Pronoun Endings

<i>guwlliy, wayn is-suwg?</i>	Tell me, where is the market?
<i>jiybliy kuwb gahwa.</i>	Bring me a cup of coffee.
<i>laysh maa gilltiy?</i>	Why didn't you tell me?
<i>aguwllak.</i>	I'll tell you.

The verb forms in the sentences above have an *-l-* before the pronoun ending. The form *-liy* means *to me* or *for me*. The form *-lak* means *to you*. This same *-l-* may come before the other pronoun endings, as in the following examples.

<i>yijiybliy</i>	he brings to me
<i>yijiyblak</i>	to you(m)
<i>yijiyblich</i>	to you(f)
<i>yijiyblah</i>	to him
<i>yijiyblaha</i>	to her
<i>yijiyblina</i>	to us
<i>yijiyblikum</i>	to you-all
<i>yijiyblihum</i>	to them

Sometimes these forms are independent words. For example:

<i>haadha sh-shughul zayn liy.</i>	This job is good for me.
<i>kam lak tishtaghil hina?</i>	How long have you worked here?

Pronoun Endings after Verb Forms ending in *-a*

<i>maddayna</i>	we stretched
<i>maddaynaah</i>	we stretched it
<i>hammalna</i>	we loaded
<i>hammalnaahum</i>	we loaded them
<i>nazzalna</i>	we lowered
<i>nazzalnaahum</i>	we lowered them

Verb forms ending in *-a* have a variant that ends in *-aa* when they are

followed by pronoun endings. Note the form of the pronoun ending *-k* instead of *-ak* meaning *you*, and that of *-h* instead of *-ah* meaning *him* or *it*. Here are some more examples. See also page 83.

<i>shifnaak.</i>	We saw you.
<i>rabatnaah.</i>	We connected it.
<i>hattaynaaha.</i>	We put it(f) down.
<i>yigraahum.</i>	He reads them.
<i>laa tinsaaniy.</i>	Don't forget me.
<i>maa ansaak.</i>	I won't forget you.
<i>garaahum.</i>	He read them.
<i>nasaah.</i>	He forgot him.
<i>jaak.</i>	He came to you.
<i>jibnaalah fluws.</i>	We brought money to him.
<i>garaalina.</i>	He read to us.
<i>sawwaaliy talafown</i>	He made a telephone call to me.

Variants of *il-* : *in-* *ir-* *it-* and *ith-*

<i>in-na'aal</i>	the sandals
<i>ir-rajjaal</i>	the man
<i>it-traab</i>	the dirt
<i>ith-thaaniy</i>	the other

These words show the variants of *il-* before nouns beginning with *n*, *r*, *t* and *th*.

Plural Endings *-iyn* and *-aat*

	singular	plural
good	<i>tayyib</i>	<i>tayybiyn</i>
good	<i>zayn</i>	<i>zayniyn</i>
car	<i>sayyaara</i>	<i>sayyaaraat</i>
hour	<i>saa'a</i>	<i>saa'aat</i>

The endings *-iyn* and *-aat* are added to some nouns and adjectives to form the plural.

Conversations

A and B are checking the truck before a run to Ras Tanura.

A tells B to put in some gasoline and check it.

B gets out leaving the motor running.

A tells him to turn off the engine.

B asks why.

A explains why.

A asks if the car needs oil.

B looks and says the oil is a little low.

A tells B to put some in.

B says the water is a little low too.

A tells B to put some in.

The truck is stopped beside a platform. A is directing B.

A shows B some barrels.

A tells B to put the barrels on the truck.

A says they are very heavy, B can't pick them up.

A tells B to have Salih help him.

B asks where Salih is.

A tells B to go call Salih from the shop.

Salih joins B. A is speaking to the two of them.

A tells them to lift the barrels and lower them carefully into the truck.

B says, all right, they've loaded the barrels.

B asks where they shall drive the truck.

A tells B to drive the truck to the storehouse.

A says that Salih will ride on top.

A is directing B to back a truck up to a platform.

B asks A where he should leave the truck.

A says he will show him.

A tells B to back the truck up slowly.

A tells B to the left a little.

A tells B to stop, that's good.

A tells B to unload the barrels onto the platform.

B says everything is finished.

Vocabulary

<i>yibannid</i> (<i>bannad</i> , turn off <i>or</i> close <i>bannadt</i>)		<i>ma'aay</i>	with me
<i>barmiyl</i>	barrel	<i>naagis</i>	low
<i>baraamiyl</i>	barrels	<i>yinazzil</i> (<i>nazzal</i> , <i>nazzalt</i>)	lower
<i>chabra</i>	work-shop	<i>nazzalna</i>	we lowered
<i>yichayyik</i> (<i>chayyak</i> , <i>chayyakt</i>)	check	<i>nazzalnaahum</i>	we lowered them
		<i>yintaris</i> (<i>ntaras</i> , <i>ntarast</i>)	get filled up
<i>dachcha</i>	platform	<i>ntaras</i>	it has been filled <i>or</i> it's filled up
<i>yidawwir</i> (<i>dawwar</i> , <i>dawwart</i>)	look around for	<i>yiraywis</i> (<i>raywas</i> , <i>raywast</i>)	back up
<i>yiHammil</i> (<i>Hammal</i> , <i>Hammalt</i>)	load	<i>yirja'</i> (<i>raja'</i> , <i>raja't</i>)	go back <i>or</i> return
<i>Hammalna</i>	we loaded	<i>yirkab</i> (<i>rakab</i> , <i>rakabt</i>)	ride
<i>Hammalnaahum</i>	we loaded them	<i>saalih</i>	Salih (a man's name)
<i>yiHtaaj</i> (<i>Htaaj</i> , <i>Htijt</i>)	need	<i>yisubb</i> (<i>sabb</i> , <i>sabbayt</i>)	pour
<i>yijiy</i> (<i>jaa</i> , <i>jijt</i>)	come	<i>taankiy</i>	tank
<i>yaakhudh</i> (<i>akhadh</i> , <i>akhadht</i>)	take	<i>yuwgaf</i> (<i>wagaf</i> <i>wagaft</i>)	stop
<i>khalaas</i>	finished	<i>yuwshal</i> (<i>wasal</i> , <i>wasalt</i>)	arrive <i>or</i> reach
<i>layn</i>	until <i>or</i> till	<i>yiziyd</i> (<i>zaad</i> , <i>zidt</i>)	increase
<i>makiyna</i>	engine <i>or</i> machine		
<i>ma'a</i>	with		

A New Houseboy

The strength!
May God give you strength!
My boss sent me here to work.
 he sent
 he sent me
Where did you come from?
I came from Qatif.
I came yesterday.
You will work as a house boy.

il-guwwa.
alla yigawwiyk.
ra'iysiy arsalniy hina ashtaghil.
 arsal
 arsalniy
min wayn jiyyt?
jiyyt min il-gatiyf.
jiyyt ams.
tishtaghil house boy.

Where did you work before this?
 you worked
 first
 from first
I haven't worked before.
 before
This is the first time I've worked.
 time
 the first time
You are just new.
 you just
Come into this room, please.
 the room
I want you to make the bed.
 you make
 I want you to make
 the bed
Look, I'll show you.

inta wayn shtaghalt min awwal?
 shtaghalt
 awwal
 min awwal
maa shtaghalt min gabul.
 min gabul
haadhiy awwal marra shtaghalt.
 marra
 awwal marra
tawwak jadiyd.
 tawwak
ta'aal fiy haadhiy l-hijra, min fadlak.
 il-hijra
ariydak tisalliH il-fraash.
 tisalliH
 ariydak tisalliH
 il-fraash
shuwf, ana awarriyk.

Now I know.

All right, show me.

I want to see how you make it.

you make it

You will sweep the floor with the broom.

you sweep

the floor

the broom

with the broom

And you will clean the furniture with a clean cloth.

the furniture

rag

with a clean rag

Then you will put the dirt in the basket.

the dirt

the basket

You will empty the basket every day.

you empty

You will take clean water in the bucket.

the bucket

And you will take this mop.

the mop

And you will go into the bathroom.

the bathroom

You will mop the floor.

you mop

And you will wash the glasses and cups.

the glasses

the cup

the cups

al-Hayn a'rif.

Tayyib, warrniy.

ariyd ashuwf kayf tsalliHah.

tsalliHah

tiknis il-arD bil-makhamma.

tiknis

il-arD

il-makhamma

bil-makhamma

wa-tnaddif is-saamaan bi-khalag

nadiyf.

is-saamaan

khalag

bi-khalag nadiyf

ba'dayn tHUT il-wasakh fis-salla.

il-wasakh

is-salla

tfarrigh is-salla kull yowm.

tfarrigh

taakhudh maay nadiyf fil-baaldiy.

il-baaldiy

wa-taakhudh il-manshifa haadhiy.

il-manshifa

wa-truwH ila l-Hammaam.

il-Hammaam

tnashshif il-arD.

tnashshif

wa-tghassil il-kaasaat wil-akwaab.

il-kaasaat

il-kuwb

il-akwaab

And you will put them away. in their place	<i>wa-thuTTThum fiy maHallhum.</i> <i>fiy maHallhum</i>
See this closet.	<i>shuwf haadha l-kabat.</i>
There are towels and sheets in it.	<i>fiyh fuwaT uw-sharaashif.</i>
towel	<i>fuwTa</i>
towels	<i>fuwaT</i>
sheet	<i>sharshaf</i>
sheets	<i>sharaashif</i>
You will change the towels every day.	<i>tbaddil il-fuwaT kull yowm.</i>
I'll change them every day?	<i>abaddilhum kull yowm?</i>
You will check up on the soap.	<i>tit'akkad min is-saabuwn.</i>
you check up	<i>tit'akkad</i>
the soap	<i>is-saabuwn</i>
And you will put soap in the bathroom.	<i>wa-thuTT saabuwn fil-Hammaam.</i>
You will find the laundry placed here.	<i>il-laundry tilgaah hina maHTuwt.</i>
you find	<i>tilga</i>
you find it	<i>tilgaah</i>
placed	<i>maHTuwt</i>
Every week you will take it to the laundry.	<i>kull sbuw' twaddiyh ila l-laundry.</i>
week	<i>sbuw'</i>
you take it	<i>twaddiyh</i>
There they will give you the clean things.	<i>hinaak ya'Tuwk il-aghraad</i> <i>in-naDiyfa.</i>
they give	<i>ya'Tuw</i>
they give you	<i>ya'Tuwk</i>
the clean things	<i>il-aghraad in-naDiyfa</i>
You will bring them and put them in the closet.	<i>tjiybhum wa-thuTTThum fil-kabat.</i>
Now I understand everything.	<i>al-Hayn fahamt kull shay.</i>

Grammar Analysis

The Arabic Verb

Commands

<i>jyib</i>	bring (m)
<i>jyibuw</i>	bring (pl)
<i>jyibiy</i>	bring (f)

Present or Future

<i>yijyb</i>	he brings
<i>yijybuw</i>	they bring
<i>tjyb</i>	she brings
<i>tjyb</i>	you(m)bring
<i>tjybuw</i>	you-all bring
<i>tjybiy</i>	you(f)bring
<i>ajyb</i>	I bring
<i>njyb</i>	we bring

Past

<i>jaab</i>	he brought
<i>jaabu</i>	they brought
<i>jaabat</i>	she brought
<i>jibt</i>	you(m)brought
<i>jibtuw</i>	you-all brought
<i>jibtiy</i>	you(f)brought
<i>jibt</i>	I brought
<i>jibna</i>	we brought

The verb in Arabic consists of at most nineteen forms. All nineteen forms of the verb *yijyb* are shown above. The nineteen forms are divided into three groups.

1. The COMMANDS are used to tell people to do something.
2. The PRESENT-FUTURE indicates action in the present or future, and is also used with *laa* to tell people not to do something.
3. The PAST indicates action in the past.

Position of *haadha* in Phrases

<i>khudh il-'uud haadha.</i>	Take this stake.
<i>taakhudh il-manshifa haadhiy.</i>	You will take this mop.

The words *haadha* and *haadhiy* may follow the noun in a phrase. These words may also precede the noun. For example:

<i>shuwf haadha l-kabat.</i>	See this closet.
<i>ta'aal fiy haadhiy l-Hijra.</i>	Come into this room.

Other Plurals of Nouns and Adjectives

	Singular,	Plural
time	<i>wagt</i>	<i>awgaat</i>
cup	<i>kuwb</i>	<i>akwaab</i>
sort	<i>shakil</i>	<i>ashkaal</i>
foot	<i>gadam</i>	<i>agdaam</i>
one third	<i>thilth</i>	<i>athlaath</i>
one fifth	<i>khums</i>	<i>akhmaas</i>
worker	<i>‘aamil</i>	<i>‘ummaal</i>
finger	<i>isba‘</i>	<i>asaabi‘</i>
sheet	<i>sharshaf</i>	<i>sharaashif</i>
box	<i>sanduwg</i>	<i>sanaadiyg</i>
barrel	<i>barmiyl</i>	<i>baraamiyl</i>
gahfiya	<i>gaḥfiyya</i>	<i>gaḥaafiy</i>
minute	<i>dagiyya</i>	<i>dagaayig</i>
Arab	<i>‘arabiy</i>	<i>‘arab</i>
brother	<i>akhuw</i>	<i>khwaan</i>
heavy	<i>thagiyl</i>	<i>thgaal</i>

For most nouns and adjectives you cannot set up simple rules for making the plural. The examples above show you some frequent patterns.

The singular noun is often different from the plural. However one feature links them together; the same consonants occur in the same order. In the following examples the consonants held in common are in CAPITAL LETTERS :

time	<i>WaGT</i>	<i>aWGaaT</i>
sort	<i>SHaKiL</i>	<i>aSHKaaL</i>
foot	<i>GaDaM</i>	<i>aGDaaM</i>
sheet	<i>SHaRSHaF</i>	<i>SHaRaaSHiF</i>
boy	<i>WaLaD</i>	<i>aWLaaD</i>
minute	<i>DaGiYGa</i>	<i>DaGaaYiG</i>

Telling Time

<i>is-saa'a kam?</i>	What time is it?
<i>is-saa'a waaHda.</i>	It's one o'clock.
<i>is-saa'a thintayn.</i>	It's two o'clock.
<i>is-saa'a thalaatha.</i>	It's three o'clock.
<i>is-saa'a khamisa illa dagiyga.</i>	It's one minute to five.
<i>is-saa'a khamisa w-dagiyga.</i>	It's one minute past five.

The time before the hour is expressed by *illa* meaning *except*, and the time after the hour is expressed by *wa-* meaning *and*.

<i>is-saa'a thimaanya w-nuss.</i>	It's half past eight.
<i>is-saa'a tis'a illa rubu'.</i>	It's a quarter to nine.
<i>is-saa'a tis'a w-rubu'.</i>	It's a quarter past nine.
<i>is-saa'a sitta illa thilth.</i>	It's twenty minutes to six.
<i>is-saa'a sitta w-thilth.</i>	It's twenty minutes past six.

The Arabs use *nuss* and *rubu'* to express the half and quarter hours. They use *thilth* meaning *a third* to express twenty minutes before or after the hour.

<i>is-saa'a sab'a w-iHda'sh dagiyga.</i>	It's eleven minutes after seven.
<i>is-saa'a sitta w-dagiygatayn.</i>	It's two minutes after six.
<i>is-saa'a sitta w-khamisa dagaayig.</i>	It's five minutes after six.

Other times are expressed by the number of minutes. *dagaayig* is the plural of *dagiyga*. See page 137 for further explanation on counting.

Conversations

A is taking a shower.

A calls the houseboy, B.

B asks what A wants.

A asks where the towel is.

B says he forgot. He didn't put it in the bathroom.

A asks B to go get the towel.

A tells B there also isn't any soap.

B says he'll bring the soap too.

A thanks B.

A new employee A is asking the houseboy B about various things around the dormitory.

A asks B where the towels are.

B tells him they are in the closet.

A thanks B.

B asks A if he wants a towel.

A says he does, this towel is dirty.

B says he'll get a clean towel.

A asks when B changes the towels.

B says he changes them every day.

A asks the houseboy B where to put the laundry.

B tells him.

A asks when B takes it to the laundry.

B says every week.

A asks where he'll find the clean things.

B says he'll put them in the closet.

A new employee A meets his houseboy B.

They exchange greetings and names.

A asks the name of B's father.

A asks where B is from.

B answers and asks where A is from.

B asks A when he came to Arabia.

A asks B where he worked before.

A asks B how long he has been working for the company.

B asks A how long he has been working for the company.

A asks B other questions about his father, brothers, and children.

B asks A similar questions.

B asks A to excuse him and says he has to go to work.

A asks B what he is going to do.

B says he's going to get a mop and bucket of water.

B says he's going into the bathroom and mop the floor.

A asks then what.

B says he's going to wash the glasses and cups and put them away.

A says O.K. he'll see him later.

They exchange good-byes.

Vocabulary

<i>akwaab</i>	cups	<i>maḥṭuwt</i>	put or placed
<i>aLLa yigawwiyk</i>	May God give you strength	<i>manshifa</i>	mop
<i>ams</i>	yesterday	<i>marra</i>	time
<i>arsal</i>	he sent	<i>makhamma</i>	broom
<i>awwal marra</i>	the first time	<i>min awwal</i>	before
		<i>min gabul</i>	before
<i>baalidiy</i>	bucket	<i>yirsil (arsal, arsalt)</i>	send
<i>yifarrigh</i> (<i>farragh,</i> <i>farraght</i>)	empty	<i>salla</i>	basket
<i>fraash</i>	bed	<i>sbuw'</i>	week
<i>fuwṭa</i>	towel	<i>saabuwn</i>	soap
<i>fuwat</i>	towels	<i>sharshaf</i>	sheet
<i>guwwa</i>	strength	<i>sharaashif</i>	sheets
<i>Ḥammaam</i>	bathroom	<i>yishtaghil</i>	work
<i>Ḥijra</i>	room	(<i>shtaghal,</i> <i>shtaghalt</i>)	
<i>kaasaat</i>	glasses (drinking)	<i>tawwak</i>	you just
<i>kabat</i>	closet	<i>yit'akkad</i>	check up
<i>yiknis (kanas, kanast)</i>	sweep	(<i>t'akkad,</i> <i>t'akkadt</i>)	
<i>kuwb</i>	cup	<i>wasakh</i>	dirt
<i>yilga (laga, lagayt)</i>	find	<i>ya'tiy ('ata, 'atayt)</i>	give

Seeing Dhahran

Have you ever seen a machine
shop before?

ever

have you ever seen
before

No, by Allah, I haven't.
by Allah

What's the machine shop for?
for
for what

For making things.
making
the making of the things

Now I would like to go to
the club-house.
my desire

I would like to go

Come on, we'll go across by
this road.

we go across
by this road

*inta gaT shift machine shop min
gabul?*

gaT

*inta gaT shift
min gabul*

*laa waLi.a, maa shiftah.
waLLa*

*il-machine shop Hagg shinhuw?
Hagg
Hagg shinhuw*

*Hagg taswiyat il-aghraad.
taswiya
taswiyat il-aghraad*

*wuddiy aruwH al-Hayn ila
club house.*

wuddiy

wuddiy aruwH

*ta'aal, na'bur min haadha
T-Tariyg.*

na'bur

min haadha T-Tariyg

Do you see that house which
is half-way down the street? *
that house
which
middle
the street
which is half way down
the street*

*tshuwf dhaak il-bayt illiy fiy
wust ish-shaari' ?
dhaak il-bayt
illiy
wust
ish-shaari'
illiy fiy wust ish-shaari'*

* Should read: in the middle of the street.

That is the club house.
 Let's go inside and look.
 we enter
 inside
 This is the movie theater
 and this is the bar.
 the movies
 the movie theater
 the bar
 Lets go outside.
 we go out
 outside
 I'll show you the swimming
 pool and the dance hall.
 pool
 the swimming pool
 the dancing
 the dance hall
 I'd like to go down to the Saudi
 camp with you.
 I go down
 I would like to go down
 All right, if you want to.
 This is the mosque.
 Do you know what the mosque
 is for?
 The mosque is for prayer.
 the prayer
 What else do you want to see?
 I want you to show me where
 the oil is.
 you show me
 I want you to show me
 the place of the oil

dhaak huwwa l-club house.
khallna nidkhul daakhil nshuwf.
 nidkhul
 daakhil
haadha maHall is-sinama,
 wa-haadha maHall ish-sharaab.
 is-sinama
 maHall is-sinama
 maHall ish-sharaab
khallna nikhrif barra.
 nikhrif
 barra
awarriyk birkat is-sibaaha,
 uw-maHall ir-rags.
 birka
 birkat is-sibaaha
 ir-rags
 maHall ir-rags
ana aHibb anzil wiyyaak
 ila kamb is-sa'uwdiy.
 anzil
 aHibb anzil
twakkal 'alalla.
haadha l-masjid.
ta'rif il-masjid Hagg shinhuw?

il-masjid Hagg is-salaa.
 is-salaa
ba'ad aysh triyd tshuwf?
ariydak twarriyniy maHall
 iz-zayt.
 twarriyniy
 ariydak twarriyniy
 maHall iz-zayt

The oil is over there in the wells, under the ground. well wells	<i>iz-zayt hinaak fil-aabaar, taht il-ard. biyr aabaar</i>
Do you see this fence? It is around the stabilizer. Why did they put a fence around it? they did put they put around it	<i>tshuwf haadha sh-shabk? huwwa mhawwit stabilizer. laysh hattuw 'alayh shabk? hattuw hattuw 'alayh</i>
Because this place is dangerous. They don't want anyone to go inside. anyone he goes inside	<i>li-an haadha l-mahall khatir. maa yiriyduw ahad yidkhul fiyh. ahad yidkhul fiyh</i>
That's sensible.	<i>haadha sh-shay ma'guwl.</i>

Cassette 4B

Where do the company employees live? employee employees living	<i>wayn mwaddafiyin ish-sharika saakniyn? mwaddaf mwaddafiyin saakniyn</i>
There are dormitories in the Saudi camp. dormitory dormitories	<i>fiyh laynaat fiy kamb is-sa'uwdiy. layn laynaat</i>
And there are a few barastis. few barasti (palm-leaf hut) barastis a few barastis	<i>uw-fiyh galiyl barastiyyaat. galiyl barastiy barastiyyaat galiyl barastiyyaat</i>

There are tents, too.

tent

tents

The time is up.

And I wish you success in the
the future.

I hope for you

the success

in the future

Good-bye.

fiyh khiyaam ba'ad.

khayma

khiyaam

il-wagt intaha.

w-arjuwlak in-najaaH fil-mustagbal.

arjuwlak

in-najaaH

fil-mustagbal

fiy amaan il-laah.

Grammar Analysis

Verb Phrases with different Subject Markers

ariydak tsalliH il-fraash. I want you to make the bed.

In the verb phrase above, the two verb forms have different subject markers. In addition the first verb form has the pronoun ending *-ak* meaning *you*. The literal translation is *I want you you make the bed*. Here are some more similar verb phrases.

<i>ariydak tishtaghil 'indiy.</i>	I want you to work for me.
<i>ariydak twarriyniy.</i>	I want you to show me.
<i>trydniy asaa'idak?</i>	Do you want me to help you?
<i>tryd t'allimna nigra?</i>	Do you want to teach us to read?
<i>ashuufkum tishtaghiluw.</i>	I see you-all working.

Pronoun Endings after 'ala

<i>salaam 'alaykum.</i>	Peace upon you.
<i>ayyaam Harb 'alayna?</i>	Is there a war on?
<i>laysh Hattuw 'alayh shabk?</i>	Why did they put a fence around it?

The word 'ala has a variant 'alay- before pronoun endings.

The forms with the pronoun endings follow.

'ala	on
'alayy	on me
'alayk	on you(m)
'alaych	on you(f)
'alayh	on him
'alayha	on her
'alayna	on us
'alaykum	on you-all
'alayhum	on them

Arabic Roots

Words in Arabic having the same consonants in the same order are often related to one another in meaning. The consonants held in common are

called roots. The root consonants are often three in number. The stability of the root consonants is one of the striking features of Arabic. You have noticed this in the verbs and in the discussion of the plurals of nouns and adjectives. Following are some roots and some of the words based on them.

Root	‘ m l	‘amal	work
		‘aamil	worker
		‘ummaal	workers
		yista‘mil	he uses
Root	‘ l m	‘allam	he taught
		t‘allamt	I learned
		‘alaama	sign
Root	sh gh l	shughul	work
		tishtaghil	you work
		shtaghalt	I worked
Root	ḥ f r	ḥufra	ditch
		yīḥfir	he digs
		ḥaffaar	driller
Root	k l m	kalima	word
		tkallam	speak!
		kalaam	quotation
Root	kh m s	khamisa	five
		khums	a fifth
		akhmaas	fifths
		il-khaamis	the fifth

Conversations

A is showing B around Dhahran.

A asks if B has seen the club house.

B says he hasn't and asks where it is.

A points out a building in the middle of the street.

A says that is the club house.

B says let's go inside and look.

A points out various things around the club house.

The movie theater.

The bar.

The swimming pool.

The dance hall.

A and B are leaving the club house.

A points out the stabilizer.

B asks why there is a fence around it.

A says because the place is dangerous.

B says that's a good idea.

B suggests they go into the stabilizer area and look around.

A says they don't want anyone to go inside.

A and B continue to walk along.

A asks if B would like to see anything else.

B says he'd like to go to the Saudi camp.

A says, good, come along.

B asks where the company employees live.

A says they live in dormitories. There are also a few barastis and tents.

B says he'd like to see the market and the mosque.

A shows him.

Vocabulary

<i>aabaar</i>	wells	<i>maHall is-sinama</i>	the movie theater
<i>aHad</i>	anyone	<i>maHall ish-sharaab</i>	the bar
<i>arjuwlak</i>	I wish you <i>or</i> I hope for you	<i>masjid</i>	mosque
		<i>ma'guwl</i>	sensible
<i>barastiy</i>	barasti	<i>mHawwiT</i>	around
<i>barastiyyaat</i>	barastis	<i>mustagbal</i>	future
<i>barra</i>	outside	<i>mwaddaf</i>	employee
<i>birka</i>	pool	<i>mwaddafiyn</i>	employees
<i>birkat is-sibaaHa</i>	swimming pool	<i>najaaH</i>	success
<i>biyr</i>	well	<i>yinzil (nazal,</i>	go down
<i>aabaar</i>	wells	<i>nazalt)</i>	
<i>daakhil</i>	inside	<i>rags</i>	a dance
<i>yidkhul (dakhil,</i>	enter	<i>saakin</i>	living
<i>dakhalt)</i>		<i>saakniyn</i>	living (pl)
<i>galiyl</i>	few	<i>sa'uwdiy</i>	Saudi
<i>gaT</i>	ever	<i>sinama</i>	movies
<i>HaTTuw</i>	they did put	<i>salaa</i>	prayer
<i>kamb</i>	camp	<i>shaari'</i>	street
<i>kamb is-sa'uwdiy</i>	Saudi camp	<i>shabk</i>	fence
<i>khayma</i>	tent	<i>taswiya</i>	a making
<i>khiyaam</i>	tents	<i>twakkal 'alalla</i>	all right, if you
<i>yikhrij (kharaj,</i>	go out		want to
<i>kharajt)</i>		<i>wudd</i>	desire
<i>layn</i>	dormitory	<i>wuST</i>	middle
<i>laynaat</i>	dormitories	<i>'alayh</i>	on it
<i>li-an</i>	because	<i>ya'bur ('abar,</i>	go across
<i>maHall ir-rags</i>	the dance-hall	<i>'abart)</i>	

Numbers

Unit 1 Numbers

Numbers from one to twenty

<i>waahid</i>	one	<i>ihda'sh</i>	eleven
<i>ithnayn</i>	two	<i>ithna'sh</i>	twelve
<i>thalaatha</i>	three	<i>thalaat ta'sh</i>	thirteen
<i>arba'a</i>	four	<i>arba' ta'sh</i>	fourteen
<i>khamisa</i>	five	<i>khamis ta'sh</i>	fifteen
<i>sitta</i>	six	<i>sitt ta'sh</i>	sixteen
<i>sab'a</i>	seven	<i>sabi' ta'sh</i>	seventeen
<i>thimaanya</i>	eight	<i>thimaan ta'sh</i>	eighteen
<i>tis'a</i>	nine	<i>tis' ta'sh</i>	nineteen
<i>'ashra</i>	ten	<i>'ishriyn</i>	twenty

Unit 2 Numbers

Numbers from twenty to twenty-five.

<i>'ishriyn</i>	twenty
<i>waahid uw-'ishriyn</i>	one and twenty
<i>ithnayn uw-'ishriyn</i>	two and twenty
<i>thalaatha w-'ishriyn</i>	three and twenty
<i>arba'a w-'ishriyn</i>	four and twenty
<i>khamisa w-'ishriyn</i>	five and twenty

The numbers from *waahid* through *tis'a* precede *'ishriyn*.

Two or more numbers are always joined by *wa-* meaning *and*. *wa-* has two variants: *uw-* and *w-*. *wa-* and *uw-* may occur before any word. *w-* occurs after words ending in *-a*.

Unit 3 Numbers

Numbers from ten to one hundred by tens and beyond one hundred.

<i>'ashra</i>	ten	<i>tis'iyn</i>	ninety
<i>'ishriyn</i>	twenty	<i>miya</i>	one hundred
<i>thalaathiyn</i>	thirty	<i>miya w-waaHid</i>	one hundred and one
<i>arba'iyn</i>	forty	<i>miya w-ithnayn</i>	one hundred and two
<i>khamsiyn</i>	fifty	<i>miya w-thalaatha</i>	one hundred and three
<i>sittiyn</i>	sixty	<i>miya w-arba'a</i>	one hundred and four
<i>sab'iyn</i>	seventy	<i>miya w-khamsa</i>	one hundred and five
<i>thimaaniyn</i>	eighty	<i>miya w-sitta</i>	one hundred and six

In numbers over one hundred, the hundreds precede the ones and tens.

Unit 4 Numbers

Numbers from one hundred to one thousand by hundreds.

<i>miya</i>	one hundred
<i>miyatayn</i>	two hundred
<i>thalaath miya</i>	three hundred
<i>arba' miya</i>	four hundred
<i>khamis miya</i>	five hundred
<i>sitt miya</i>	six hundred
<i>sabi' miya</i>	seven hundred
<i>thimaan miya</i>	eight hundred
<i>tisi' miya</i>	nine hundred
<i>alf</i>	one thousand

Unit 5 Numbers

Not recorded

Counting things from one to twelve.

<i>sanduwg</i>	one box
<i>sanduwgayn</i>	two boxes
<i>thalaatha sanaadiyg</i>	three boxes
<i>arba'a sanaadiyg</i>	four boxes
<i>khamisa sanaadiyg</i>	five boxes
<i>sitta sanaadiyg</i>	six boxes
<i>sab'a sanaadiyg</i>	seven boxes
<i>thimaanya sanaadiyg</i>	eight boxes
<i>tis'a sanaadiyg</i>	nine boxes
<i>'ashra sanaadiyg</i>	ten boxes
<i>iḥda'sh sanduwg</i>	eleven boxes
<i>ithna'sh sanduwg</i>	twelve boxes

In counting anything in Arabic there are three points to keep in mind.

1. There are three noun forms : the singular, the dual, and the counting plural.
2. The counting plural is the form used immediately following the numbers *thalaatha* through *'ashra*.
3. The singular is the noun used everywhere else.

<i>kam akhuw?</i>	how many brothers?
<i>kam saa'a?</i>	how many hours?

The word *kam* meaning *how many* is followed by a singular noun.

Unit 6 Numbers

Numbers from one thousand to twelve thousand by thousands.

<i>alf</i>	one thousand
<i>alfayn</i>	two thousand
<i>thalaath taalaaf</i>	three thousand
<i>arba' taalaaf</i>	four thousand
<i>khamis taalaaf</i>	five thousand
<i>sitt taalaaf</i>	six thousand
<i>sabi' taalaaf</i>	seven thousand
<i>thimaan taalaaf</i>	eight thousand
<i>tisi' taalaaf</i>	nine thousand
<i>'ashra taalaaf</i>	ten thousand
<i>iHda'sh alf</i>	eleven thousand
<i>ithna'sh alf</i>	twelve thousand

Unit 7 Numbers

Not recorded

Counting things from one hundred to one hundred and twelve.

<i>miyat sanduwg</i>	one hundred boxes
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In counting, *miya* has a variant *miyat* which is used immediately before the noun.

<i>miya w-sanduwg</i>	one hundred and one boxes
<i>miya w-sanduwgayn</i>	one hundred and two boxes
<i>miya w-thalaatha sanaadiyg</i>	one hundred and three boxes
<i>miya w-arba'a sanaadiyg</i>	one hundred and four boxes
<i>miya w-'ashra sanaadiyg</i>	one hundred and ten boxes
<i>miya w-iHda'sh sanduwg</i>	one hundred and eleven boxes
<i>miya w-ithna'sh sanduwg</i>	one hundred and twelve boxes

Two or more numbers are always joined by *wa-* or a variant of *wa-*.

The counting plural is used immediately following the numbers *thalaatha* through *'ashra* no matter what word comes before these numbers.

Unit 8 Numbers

Not recorded

Large numbers.

<i>thalaath taalaaf uw-sitt-miya w-sitta w-sittiyn</i>	three thousand and six hundred and six and sixty (3,666)
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Numbers occur in series in the following order: thousands, hundreds, ones, tens. Two or more numbers are always joined by *wa-* or a variant of *wa-*. Here are some more examples.

<i>alf uw-miyatayn uw-sitta</i>	one thousand and two hundred and six (1,206)
<i>alfayn uw-miya w-sittiyn</i>	two thousand and one hundred and sixty (2,160)
<i>khamisa w-sittiyn alf uw-thalaath miya w-khamisa w-^hishriyn</i>	five and sixty thousand and three hundred and five and twenty (65,325)
<i>miyatayn uw-khamisa w-sittiyn alf</i>	two hundred and five and sixty thousand (265,000)

Unit 9 Numbers

Fractions.

<i>nuss</i>	one half
<i>thilth</i>	one third
<i>rubu^h</i>	one fourth
<i>khums</i>	one fifth
<i>suds</i>	one sixth
<i>subu^h</i>	one seventh
<i>thumun</i>	one eighth
<i>tusu^h</i>	one ninth
<i>^hushur</i>	one tenth

Plurals of fractions.

<i>ansaaf</i>	halves
<i>thilthayn</i>	two thirds
<i>thalaath tarbaa^h</i>	three fourths
<i>thalaath takhmaas</i>	three fifths
<i>khamis tasdaas</i>	five sixths
<i>khamis tasbaa^h</i>	five sevenths
<i>khamis tathmaan</i>	five eighths
<i>khamis tatsaa^h</i>	five ninths
<i>sabi^h ta^hshaar</i>	seven tenths

Unit 10 Numbers

Number adjectives from the first to the tenth

<i>il-awwal</i>	the first
<i>ith-thaaniy</i>	the second
<i>ith-thaalith</i>	the third
<i>ir-raabi'</i>	the fourth
<i>il-khaamis</i>	the fifth
<i>is-saadis</i>	the sixth
<i>is-saabi'</i>	the seventh
<i>ith-thaamin</i>	the eighth
<i>it-taasi'</i>	the ninth
<i>il-'aashir</i>	the tenth

English Arabic Vocabulary

Verb forms are marked with a Roman numeral indicating their class membership. Those who have not mastered the principles of deriving the different forms according to the class of a verb, will find the full forms of any verb in the Grammar Analysis of Unit 9. Noun plurals likely to occur in ordinary conversation are given after the singular.

A

Abdulla	<i>ʿabdulla</i>	by Allah	<i>walla</i>
able, be <i>or</i> can	<i>yigdar</i> I	also <i>or</i> too	<i>baʿad</i>
about <i>or</i> concerning	<i>ʿan</i>	A. M.	<i>sabaaHan</i>
above	<i>fowg</i>	America	<i>amriyka</i>
acquainted with, be	<i>yaʿrif</i> I	American	<i>amriykaaniy</i>
across, go <i>or</i> come	<i>yaʿbur</i> I	American (f)	<i>amriykaaniyya</i>
after	<i>baʿad</i>	and	<i>wa- or uw- or w-</i>
after (followed by a verb)	<i>baʿad maa</i>	another	<i>thaaniy</i>
after a while	<i>baʿad shway</i>	anyone	<i>aHad</i>
afternoon, good	<i>masaaʾ il-khayr</i>	anything else	<i>shay aakhar</i>
and to you a good afternoon	<i>masaaʾ in-nuwr</i>	appearance	<i>shiyfa</i>
age	<i>ʿumur</i>	Arab	<i>ʿarabiy, ʿarab</i>
ago	<i>gabul</i>	Arabic	<i>ʿarabiy</i>
a month ago	<i>gabul shahar</i>	The Arabian	<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>
agree	<i>yigbal</i> I	American Oil	<i>il-ʿarabiyya</i>
ahead	<i>giddaam</i>	Company	<i>l-amriykiyya</i>
Ahmed	<i>aHmad</i>	around	<i>mHawwiT</i>
all	<i>kull</i>	put around	<i>yiHuTT ʿala</i> III
all right	<i>Tayyib or zayn</i>	look around for	<i>yidawwir</i> II
all right, if you want to	<i>twakkalʿalaLLa</i>	arrive	<i>yuwsal</i> I
that's all right	<i>maa yikhaalif</i>	ask	<i>yisʿal</i> I
all the same to me	<i>maa ʿalaysh</i>	assistant	<i>msaaʿid</i>
Allah <i>or</i> God	<i>alla</i>	at a distance	<i>baʿiyd</i>
		at your service	<i>amrak</i>
		a while, after	<i>baʿad shway</i>

B

back up	<i>yiraywis</i> II	big	<i>kabiyir</i>
go back	<i>yirja'</i> I	boss	<i>ra'iys</i>
in back of	<i>wara</i>	box	<i>sanduwg, sanaadiyg</i>
in back of you	<i>waraak</i>	boy	<i>walad, awlaad</i>
bar	<i>maHall ish-sharaab</i>	bread	<i>khubz</i>
barasti	<i>barastiy, barastiyyaat</i>	break or smash	<i>yikassir</i> II
barrel	<i>barmiyl, baraamiyl</i>	bricks	<i>taabuwg</i>
basket	<i>salla</i>	bring	<i>yijiyb</i> V
bathroom	<i>hammaam</i>	bring me	<i>jyibliy</i>
be	<i>yikuwn</i> V	broken or out	
be or become	<i>yisiyr</i> V	of order	<i>kharbaan</i>
beat	<i>yirigg</i> III	gets broken	<i>yinkasir</i> II
because	<i>li-an</i>	broom	<i>makhamma</i>
become	<i>yisiyr</i> V	brother	<i>akhuw, khwaan</i>
bed	<i>fraash</i>	bucket	<i>baaldiy</i>
before	<i>gabul</i>	business	<i>il-bay' uw sh-shira</i>
before or	<i>awwal</i> or	but	<i>laakin</i>
before this	<i>min gabul</i>	butter	<i>zibd</i>
behind	<i>wara</i>	buy	<i>yishtariy</i> IV
behind you	<i>waraak</i>	buying	<i>shira</i>
beside	<i>jamb</i>	by Allah or	
better or best	<i>ahsan</i>	by God	<i>walla</i>
beyond	<i>wara</i>	by himself	<i>b-ruwHah</i>

C

call	<i>yinaadiy</i> IV	careful, be	<i>yintabih</i> II
this is called	<i>haadha ismah</i>	carefully	<i>shway shway</i>
camp	<i>kamb</i>	change(money)	<i>sarf</i>
Saudi camp	<i>kamb is-sa'uwdiy</i>	change	<i>yibaddil</i> II
can or be able	<i>yigdar</i> I	cheap	<i>rakhiys</i>
car	<i>sayyaara, sayyaaraat</i>	cheaper	<i>arkhas</i>
carry	<i>yiwaddiy</i> IV	check	<i>yichayyik</i> II
carburetor	<i>karbraytar</i>	check up on	<i>yit'akkad min</i> II

cheese	<i>jubun</i>	come on	<i>yaLLa</i>
children	<i>'iyaal</i>	come outside	<i>yikhrij</i>
cigarette	<i>sigara</i>	coming	<i>jaay, jaayya(f)</i>
city	<i>bilaad(f)</i>	company	<i>sharika</i>
clean	<i>naDiyf</i>	company	
clean	<i>yinaDDif II</i>	employees	<i>'ummaal ish-sharika</i>
clerk	<i>kaatib</i>	the company	
close	<i>yisukk III</i>	school	<i>madraset ish-sharika</i>
	or <i>yibannid II</i>	the oil company	<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>
closet	<i>kabat</i>	concerning	<i>'an</i>
coffee	<i>gahwa</i>	condition	<i>haal</i>
cold	<i>baarid</i>	connect	<i>yirbut I</i>
come	<i>yijiy IV</i>	country	<i>bilaad(f)</i>
come	<i>ta'aal</i>	cross	<i>ya'bur I</i>
come down	<i>yinzil I</i>	cup	<i>kuwb, akwaab</i>
come inside	<i>yidkhul I</i>	custom-house	<i>gumrig</i>

D

dance hall	<i>maHall ir-rags</i>	at a distance	<i>ba'iyd</i>
dancing	<i>rags</i>	ditch	<i>hufra</i>
dangerous	<i>khatir</i>	do	<i>yisawwiy¹ IV</i>
daughter	<i>bint</i>	done	<i>mistawiy</i>
day	<i>yowm, ayyaam</i>	well done	<i>mistawiy jiddan</i>
every day	<i>kull yowm</i>	is done	<i>khalas (khalast)</i>
department	<i>daayra</i>	dormitory	<i>layn, laynaat</i>
depth	<i>ghuzur</i>	doubt	<i>shakk</i>
desire	<i>wudd</i>	down	<i>tahat</i>
Dhahran	<i>id-Dahraan</i>	go or come	
difficult	<i>sa'ab</i>	down	<i>yinzil I</i>
dig	<i>yihfir I</i>	drill	<i>yihfir I</i>
dirt or earth	<i>traab</i>	driller	<i>haffaar</i>
dirt or refuse	<i>wasakh</i>	drink	<i>yishrab I</i>
dirty	<i>wasikh</i>	drive in or	
distant or		pound	<i>yidigg III</i>

E

eat	<i>yaakil</i> I	enough	<i>bass</i>
else, anything <i>or</i>		enter	<i>yidkhul</i> I
something	<i>shay aakhar</i>	ever	<i>gaT</i>
what else	<i>ba'ad aysh</i>	every	<i>kull</i>
employee	<i>mwaddaf, mwaddafiyn</i>	every day	<i>kull yowm</i>
employee <i>or</i>		everything	<i>kull shay</i>
worker	<i>'aamil, 'ummaal</i>	exactly	<i>biD-DabT</i>
empty	<i>yifarrigh</i> II	excuse	<i>yisaamiH</i> II
end	<i>aakhir</i>	excused	<i>masmuwH</i>
is ended	<i>yintahiy</i> IV	expensive	<i>ghaaliy</i>
engine	<i>makiyna</i>	explain	<i>yifahhim</i> II
engineer	<i>muhandis</i>	explodes <i>or</i>	
English	<i>ingliyziy</i>	is explosive	<i>yithuwr</i> V

F

far	<i>ba'iyd</i>	get a flat tire	<i>yibanchir</i> II
father	<i>abuw</i>	have a flat tire	<i>mbanchir</i>
your father	<i>abuwk</i>	floor	<i>arD</i>
fence	<i>shabk</i>	food	<i>akil</i>
few	<i>galiyl</i>	foot	<i>gadam, agdaam</i>
fill in	<i>yidfin</i> I	for <i>or</i> to	<i>li- or l-</i>
is filled up	<i>yintaris</i> II	for me <i>or</i> to me	<i>liy</i>
find	<i>yilga</i> IV	for you <i>or</i> to you	<i>lak</i>
find <i>or</i> meet	<i>yilaagiy</i> IV	for <i>or</i> for the	
fine	<i>tayyib or zayn</i>	purpose of	<i>Hagg</i>
finish	<i>yikhilus</i> I	for	<i>bi- or b-</i>
finished	<i>khalaas</i>	for five riyals	<i>bi-khamsa riyaal</i>
finger	<i>isba', asaabi'</i>	for us <i>or</i> with us	<i>'indana</i>
fire	<i>Hariyga</i>	for <i>or</i> so that	<i>'ala shaan</i>
fire extinguisher	<i>Taffaaya</i>	forget	<i>yinsa</i> IV
first	<i>awwal</i>	friend	<i>sadiyg</i>
the first time	<i>awwal marra</i>	from	<i>min</i>
fish	<i>samak</i>	front, in	<i>giddaam</i>
flat tire <i>or</i>		furniture	<i>saamaan</i>
puncture	<i>banchar</i>	future	<i>mustagbal</i>

G

gahfiya	<i>gaHfiyya, gaHaafiy</i>	go inside	<i>yidkhul I</i>
gang	<i>jimaa'a</i>	go outside	<i>yikhrij I</i>
gangpusher	<i>tindayl</i>	let go <i>or</i> release	<i>yihidd III</i>
garage	<i>garaaj</i>	going	<i>raayih</i>
gas, natural	<i>gazz</i>	be gone	<i>yikhallis II</i>
gasoline	<i>banziyn</i>	God	<i>alla</i>
gasoline station	<i>maHall il-banziyn</i>	if God wills	<i>inshaalla</i>
get <i>or</i> bring	<i>yijiyb V</i>	May God give	
get to be	<i>yisiyr V</i>	you health	<i>alla ya'aafiyk</i>
get broken	<i>yinkasir II</i>	May God give	
get a flat tire	<i>yibanchir II</i>	you strength	<i>alla yigawwiyk</i>
get hurt	<i>yit'awwar II</i>	good	<i>tayyib or zayn</i>
get stuck	<i>yigharriz II</i>	better <i>or</i> best	<i>ahsan</i>
get <i>or</i> take	<i>yaakhudh I</i>	good and tight	
girl	<i>bint</i>	<i>or</i> with strength	<i>bil-guwwa</i>
give	<i>ya'Tiy IV</i>	good afternoon	<i>masaa' il-khayr</i>
give me	<i>a'Tniy</i>	and to you a	
I'll give you	<i>a'Tiyk</i>	good afternoon	<i>masaa' in-nuwr</i>
give up	<i>yibartil II</i>	good morning	<i>sabaah il-khayr</i>
glad to see you		and to you a	
<i>or</i> glad to		good morning	<i>sabaah in-nuwr</i>
meet you	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>	good-bye	<i>fiy amaan il-laah</i>
glass, drinking	<i>kaas, kaasaat</i>		<i>or ma'a s-salaama</i>
go	<i>yiruwh V</i>	got, you have	<i>'indak</i>
go <i>or</i> walk	<i>yimshiy I</i>	government	<i>hukuwma</i>
go across	<i>ya'bur I</i>	ground	<i>ard</i>
go back	<i>yirja' I</i>	group	<i>jimaa'a</i>
go down	<i>yinzil I</i>		

H

half	<i>nuss</i>	hello	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>
half way down		help	<i>yisaa'id II</i>
or in the		helper	<i>msaa'id</i>
middle of	<i>fiy wusr</i>	here or at this	
hammer	<i>maTraga</i>	place	<i>hina or hniy</i>
hand	<i>yad</i>	here is or take	<i>khudh</i>
happen to	<i>yisiyr 'ind V</i>	hey or I say	<i>yaa</i>
happy	<i>mabsuwT</i>	hit or pound	<i>yidigg III</i>
hard or with		hold or grasp	<i>yimsik I</i>
strength	<i>bil-guwwa</i>	hope so, I or if	
hard or difficult	<i>sa'ab</i>	God wills	<i>inshaALLa</i>
Hasa	<i>il-Hasa</i>	I hope for you or	
Hasan	<i>hasan</i>	I wish you	<i>arjuwlak</i>
have or possess	<i>'ind</i>	it is to be hoped	<i>'asa</i>
you have	<i>'indak</i>	hose	<i>howz</i>
I haven't	<i>maa 'indiy</i>	hospital	<i>mustashfa (m)</i>
have or make		hot	<i>Haarr</i>
or let	<i>yikhalliy IV</i>	hour	<i>saa'a, saa'aat</i>
have to or		house	<i>bayt</i>
necessary	<i>laazim</i>	how	<i>kayf or shlown</i>
he	<i>huwwa</i>	how much or	
health	<i>saHHa</i>	how many	<i>kam</i>
May God give		how much (of prices)	<i>bi-kam</i>
you health	<i>ALLa ya'aafiyk</i>	hungry	<i>jow'aan</i>
hear	<i>yisma' I</i>	hurt, ache, pain	<i>yuwja' I</i>
heavy	<i>thagiyl, thgaal(pl)</i>	get hurt	<i>yit'awwar II</i>

I

I	<i>ana</i>	if God wills	<i>inshaALLa</i>
I hope so or		important	<i>muhimm</i>
if God wills	<i>inshaALLa</i>	in or inside	<i>fiy</i>
ice	<i>thalj</i>	in the	<i>fil-</i>
if	<i>idha</i>	in or with	<i>bi-</i>

in Arabic	<i>bil-‘arabiy</i>	inform	<i>yikhabbir</i> II
in the morning	<i>sabaahan</i>	inside	<i>daakhil</i>
in back of	<i>wara</i>	go <i>or</i> come inside	<i>yidkhul</i> I
in front of	<i>giddaam</i>	inspect	<i>yifattish</i> II
increase	<i>yiziyd</i> V	inspector	<i>mufattish</i>
increasing	<i>zaayid</i>	it	<i>huwwa or hiyya</i>
inexpensive	<i>rakhiys</i>	it's all the same to me	<i>maa ‘alaysh</i>
flammable, be	<i>yishibb</i> III	it's up to you	<i>‘ala kayfak</i>

J

job	<i>shughul</i>	just right	<i>tamaam kullish</i>
just <i>or</i> only	<i>bass</i>	I just	<i>tawwiyy</i>
just now	<i>al-Hayn</i>	you just	<i>tawwak</i>

K

keep away	<i>yuwgaf ba‘iyd</i> I	The Kingdom of	<i>il-mamlaka</i>
keep away!	<i>owgaf ba‘iyd</i>	Saudi Arabia	<i>l-‘arabiyya</i>
kerosene	<i>gaaz</i>		<i>s-sa‘uwwiyya</i>
key	<i>miftaah</i>	know <i>or</i> be	
kind	<i>shakil, ashkaal</i>	acquainted with	
kingdom	<i>mamlaka</i>	<i>or</i> know how	<i>ya‘rif</i> I
The Kingdom	<i>il-mamlaka</i>	know (a fact)	<i>yidriy</i> I

L

large	<i>kabiyir</i>	lightly	
last	<i>aakhir</i>	<i>or</i> carefully	<i>shway</i>
late (be late)	<i>yit‘akhkhar</i> II	like	<i>yihibb</i> III
lay	<i>yihutt</i> III	I would like	<i>wuddiy or ahibb</i>
learn	<i>yit‘allam</i> II	like this	<i>kidha</i>
leave <i>or</i>		little <i>or</i> not	
let stay	<i>yikhalliy</i> IV	much	<i>galiyl</i>
left side	<i>yisaar</i>	a little	<i>shway</i>
let <i>or</i> make	<i>yikhalliy</i> IV	a little over	<i>galiyl zaayid</i>
let go		living	<i>saakin, saakiniyn</i>
<i>or</i> release	<i>yihidd</i> III	load	<i>yihammil</i> II

load	<i>himil</i>	look around for	<i>yidawwir</i> II
lock	<i>yigful</i> I	low or deficient	<i>naagis</i>
lock it	<i>guflah</i>	lower	<i>yinazzil</i> II
look	<i>yishuwf</i> V	lumber	<i>khashab</i>
he looks like or his appearance is	<i>shiyftah</i>		

M

machine	<i>makiyna</i>	middle	<i>wust</i>
make	<i>jisawwi</i> IV	milk	<i>haliyb</i>
making	<i>taswiya</i>	minute	<i>dagiyga, dagaayig</i>
make (a bed)	<i>jisalliH</i> II	Mohammed	<i>mHammad</i>
make or let or have	<i>yikhalliy</i> IV	money	<i>fluws</i> (f)
man	<i>rajjaal</i> or <i>insaan</i>	month	<i>shahar</i>
many, how	<i>kam</i>	mop up	<i>yinashshif</i> II
market	<i>suwg</i>	mop or towel	<i>manshifa</i>
married	<i>mitzawwij</i>	morning, in the	<i>sabaah</i> an
matches		good morning	<i>sabaah il-khayr</i>
or match	<i>kabriyt</i>	and to you a	
May God give		good morning	<i>sabaah in-nuwr</i>
you health	<i>alla ya'aafiyk</i>	mosque	<i>masjid</i>
May God give		movies	<i>sinama</i>
you strength	<i>alla jigawwiyk</i>	movie theater	<i>maHall is-sinama</i>
maybe		much	<i>kathiy</i> r
or perhaps	<i>yimkin</i>	how much	<i>kam</i>
mean	<i>ya'niy</i> IV	how much	
measure	<i>yigiys</i> V	(of prices)	<i>bi-kam</i>
meat	<i>laHam</i>	not much	<i>galiyl</i>
medium	<i>mitwassir</i>	must	
meet	<i>yilaagiy</i> IV	or necessary	<i>laazim</i>
		Mustafa	<i>mustafa</i>

N

name	<i>isim</i>	new	<i>jadiyd</i>
near to	<i>gariyb min</i>	no	<i>laa</i>
necessary	<i>laazim</i>	now or just now	<i>al-Hayn</i>
need	<i>yihṭaaj V</i>	not	<i>muw or maa</i>
never	<i>abadan</i>	number	<i>nimra</i>

O

o'clock	<i>is-saa'a</i>	one	<i>waaḥid</i>
eight o'clock	<i>is-saa'a thimaan</i>	one at a time	<i>bil-waaḥid</i>
oh	<i>aa</i>	open	<i>yifukk III or</i> <i>yibaṭṭil II</i>
oil	<i>zayt</i>		
the oil company	<i>sharikat iz-zayt</i>	or	<i>willa</i>
O.K.	<i>zayn</i>	oranges	<i>burtugaal</i>
on or on top of	<i>fowg</i>	order	<i>yirṭub I</i>
order	<i>ṭalab</i>	out of order	<i>kharbaan</i>
other	<i>aakhar or</i> <i>thaaniy</i>	out, go or come	<i>yikhrij I</i>
		outside	<i>barra</i>
the other side		over or above	<i>fowg</i>
of or beyond	<i>wara</i>	overturned	<i>magluwb</i>

P

peace	<i>salaam</i>	pipe	<i>bayb</i>
peace upon you	<i>salaam 'alaykum</i>	place	<i>maḥall</i>
and upon you	<i>wa-'alaykum</i>	place or	
peace	<i>is-salaam</i>	country	<i>bilaad (f)</i>
pepper	<i>filfil</i>	place or put	<i>yihṭṭ III</i>
per day	<i>fil-yowm</i>	placed or put	<i>maḥṭuwt</i>
perfect	<i>tamaam</i>	platform	<i>dachcha</i>
perhaps	<i>yimkin</i>	please (granting	
pick ax	<i>chazma</i>	a request)	<i>ṭfaḍḍal</i>
pick up	<i>yishiyl V</i>	please (seeking	
pie	<i>baay</i>	a favor)	<i>min faḍlak</i>
piece	<i>wusla</i>		

pleased to		province	<i>bilaad</i> (f)
meet you	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>	puncture	<i>banchar</i>
poison <i>or</i> be		get a puncture	<i>yibanchir</i> II
poisonous	<i>yisumm</i> III	have a puncture	<i>mbanchir</i>
pool	<i>birka</i>	put <i>or</i> pour	<i>yisubb</i> III
pound <i>or</i> hit	<i>yidigg</i> III	put <i>or</i> placed	<i>manṭuwt</i>
pour	<i>yisubb</i> III	put <i>or</i> place	<i>yihutt</i> III
Praise God	<i>il-hamdu lil-laah</i>	put around	<i>yihutt 'ala</i> III
prayer	<i>salaa</i>	put away	<i>yihutt fiy</i>
price	<i>kalaam</i>		<i>maḥall</i> III
final price	<i>aakhir il-kalaam</i>	put in, increase	<i>yiziyd</i> V

Q

Qatif	<i>il-gariyf</i> (f)	question	<i>su'aal</i>
quarter	<i>rubu'</i>	quickly	<i>bi-sur'a or haalan</i>
question	<i>yis'al</i> I	quotation	<i>kalaam</i>

R

rag	<i>khalag</i>	return	
rare	<i>mistawiy shway</i>	<i>or</i> go back	<i>yirja'</i> I
Ras Tanura	<i>raas tannuwra</i>	reverse	<i>yiraywis</i> II
Rashid	<i>raashid</i>	ride	<i>yirkab</i> I
reach <i>or</i>		right	<i>yamiyn</i>
arrive at	<i>yuwsal</i> I	right away	<i>haalan</i>
read	<i>yigra</i> IV	that's all right	<i>maa yikhaalif</i>
regret	<i>asaf</i>	riyal <i>or</i> riyals	<i>riyaal</i>
release	<i>yihidd</i> III	road	<i>tariyg</i>
repair	<i>yisalliḥ</i>	room	<i>hijra</i>
repairing	<i>tasliyh</i>	run away <i>or</i> run	
repeat	<i>yi'uwd</i> V	for your life	<i>yishrid</i> I
rest	<i>yistariyh</i> V		

S

Saad (a man's name)	<i>sa'ad</i>	I'll show you	<i>awarriyk</i>
Salih (a man's name)	<i>saaliH</i>	sick	<i>mariyD</i>
salt	<i>milH</i>	side	<i>jamb or sowb</i>
sand	<i>ramal</i>	to one side	<i>'ala sowb</i>
sandals	<i>na'aal</i>	the other side	
satisfied or full	<i>shab'aan</i>	of or beyond	<i>wara</i>
Saudi	<i>sa'uwdiy</i>	sign	<i>'alaama</i>
Saudi camp	<i>kamb is-sa'uwdiy</i>	sit	<i>yijlis I</i>
say	<i>yiguwl V</i>	sitting	<i>jaalis</i>
school	<i>madrasa</i>	sledge hammer	<i>maTraga kabiya</i>
the company		slowly	<i>shway shway</i>
school	<i>madrasat ish-sharika</i>	smash	<i>yikassir II</i>
see	<i>yishuuf V</i>	smoke (a cigarette, etc.)	<i>yidakhkhin II</i>
self	<i>ruwH</i>	so that	<i>'ala shaan or Hatta</i>
by himself	<i>b-ruwHah</i>	soap	<i>saabuwn</i>
sell	<i>yibiy' V</i>	some	<i>ba'aD</i>
selling	<i>bay'</i>	someone	<i>aHad</i>
Selma	<i>salma</i>	something	<i>shay</i>
send	<i>yirsil I</i>	something else	<i>shay aakhar</i>
sensible	<i>ma'guwl</i>	sometimes	<i>ba'aD il-awgaat</i>
service, at your	<i>amrak</i>	son	<i>walad</i>
she	<i>hiyya</i>	sorry	<i>aasif</i>
sheet	<i>sharshaf, sharaashif</i>	I'm sorry	<i>ma'a l-asaf or aasif</i>
shift	<i>zaam</i>	sort	<i>shakil, ashkaal</i>
shop	<i>dukkaan</i>	soup	<i>shuruba</i>
workshop	<i>chabra</i>	speak	<i>yitkallam II</i>
short		speed	<i>sur'a</i>
or deficient	<i>naagis</i>	spoon	<i>mil'aga</i>
shovel	<i>shaywal</i>	stake	<i>'uud</i>
show	<i>yiwarriy IV</i>	stand	<i>yuwgaf I</i>
show me	<i>warrniy</i>	stand back	<i>yiwakhkhir III</i>
		stomach	<i>baran</i>

stone, rock	Hasaa	stretch	yimidd III
stones	Hasa	string	khayT
stop	yuwgaf I	stuck, get	yigharriz II
stop <i>or</i> make stop	yiwaggif II	success	najaah
straight	siyda	sugar	sikkar
street	shaari'	Sulayman	sulaymaan
strength	guwwa	sweep	yiknis I
May God give	alla yigawwiyk	swimming	sibaaha
you strength		swimming pool	birkat is-sibaaha

T

take	yaakhudh I	the other side of	wara
take	khudh	then <i>or</i> later	ba'dayn
take <i>or</i> carry	yiwaddiy IV	there <i>or</i> in	
take out of	yishiyl min V	that place	hinaak
tank	taankiy	there is	fiyh
tea	chaay	there isn't	maa fiyh
teach	yi'allim II	these	haadhowl
tell <i>or</i> say	yiguwl V	they	hum
tell me	guwlliy	thing	shay
tell <i>or</i> inform	yikhabbir II	things	aghraad
tent	khayma, khiyaam	think	yiftakir II
thank	yishkur I		or yidunn III
I thank you	ashkurak	this	haadha, haadhiy (f)
that	dhaak	these	haadhowl
that	in	this way	kidha
that you	innak	throw	yirmiy IV
that I	inniy	tie	yirbut I
that which	illiy	tighten	yitayyit II
that is		till <i>or</i> until	layn
<i>or</i> it means	ya'niy	time <i>or</i> hour	saa'a, saa'aat
that's all right	maa yikhaalif	what time is it	is-saa'a kam
so that	'ala shaan <i>or</i> Hatta	time (an	
the	il-	interval)	wagt, awgaat

time (occurrence)	<i>marra</i>	top of, on	<i>fowg</i>
the first time	<i>awwal marra</i>	touch	<i>yilmas I</i>
one at a time	<i>bil-waahid</i>	don't touch	<i>laa tilmas</i>
tire	<i>taayir</i>	towel	<i>fuwTa, fuwaT</i>
to	<i>ila</i>	town	<i>bilaad (f)</i>
today	<i>il-yowm</i>	truck	<i>sayyaara, sayyaaraat</i>
tomorrow	<i>bukra</i>	turn on	
too <i>or</i> also	<i>ba'ad</i>	<i>or</i> open	<i>yifukk III</i>
tools	<i>saamaan</i> <i>or</i> <i>'idda</i>	turn over	<i>yiglub I</i>
tool-kit	<i>'iddat it-tasliyh</i>	turned over	<i>magluwb</i>

U

under	<i>tahat</i>	up	<i>fowg</i>
understand	<i>yifham I</i>	up to you	<i>'ala kayfak</i>
unload from	<i>yinazzil min II</i>	upon	<i>fowg</i> <i>or</i> <i>'ala</i>
until	<i>layn</i>	use	<i>yista'mil II</i>

V

vegetables	<i>khudra</i>	very	<i>kullish</i> <i>or</i> <i>waajid</i> <i>or</i> <i>jiddan</i> <i>or</i> <i>bil-marra</i>
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W

wait	<i>yisbir I</i>	water	<i>maay</i>
wait a minute	<i>isbir dagiya</i>	way, this	
walk	<i>yimshiy IV</i>	<i>or</i> like this	<i>kidha</i>
wall	<i>jidaar</i>	we	<i>iHna</i> <i>or</i> <i>hinna</i>
want <i>or</i> wish	<i>yiriyd V</i>	welcome	
want <i>or</i> like	<i>yihibb III</i>	<i>or</i> hello	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>
war	<i>harb</i>	you are	<i>mamnuwn</i> <i>or</i>
was	<i>kaan (kun-t) V</i>	welcome	<i>ahlan wa-sahlan</i>
wash	<i>yighassil II</i>	welder	<i>lahHaam</i>
watch out	<i>yintabih II</i>	well	<i>biyr, aabaar</i>
watch out	<i>baalak</i>	well <i>or</i> healthy	<i>tayyib</i> <i>or</i> <i>zayn</i>

well done	<i>mistawiy jiddan</i>	will be	<i>yisiyr V</i>
what	<i>aysh</i> or <i>shinhuw</i>	if God wills	<i>inshaalla</i>
what else	<i>ba'ad aysh</i>	wind	<i>hawa</i>
what sort of	<i>aysh min</i>	wipe off	<i>yinashshif II</i>
work	<i>ish-shughul</i>	wire	<i>waayir</i>
what or which	<i>ay</i>	wish you, I	<i>arjuwlak</i>
what (of		with or in	
numbers) or		company with	<i>ma'a</i> or <i>wiyya</i>
how much	<i>kam</i>	with me	<i>ma'aay</i> or <i>wiyyaay</i>
what or that		with you	<i>ma'aak</i> or <i>wiyyaak</i>
which	<i>illiy</i>	with him	<i>ma'aah</i> or <i>wiyyaah</i>
when	<i>mata</i>	with or by	
where	<i>wayn</i>	means of	<i>bi-</i>
which	<i>ay</i>	without	<i>biduwn</i>
which		word	<i>kalima</i>
or that which	<i>illiy</i>	work	<i>yishtaghil II</i>
while, after a	<i>ba'ad shway</i>	work	<i>shughul</i> or <i>'amal</i>
who	<i>min</i>	worker	
who is	<i>minhuw, minhiy (f)</i>	or workman	<i>'aamil, 'ummaal</i>
who are	<i>minhum</i>	workshop	<i>chabra</i>
whole	<i>kull</i>	wrench	<i>miftaah</i>
why	<i>laysh</i>	write	<i>yiktib I</i>
width	<i>'ird</i>	wrong	
wife	<i>zowja</i>	what's wrong	
will be	<i>yikuwn V</i>	with you	<i>aysh fiyk</i>

Y

year	<i>sana</i>	yesterday	<i>ams</i>
two years	<i>sintayn</i>	you	<i>inta, intiy(f), intuw(pl)</i>
yes	<i>na'am</i> or <i>ay</i> or <i>ay na'am</i>		

Appendix

Using Arabic in Training Saudi Employees

This model conversation shows you steps to follow in training your Saudi employees to do new work. This model uses a hand-pump fire extinguisher because it is simple to operate. The model shows steps which are the same for any job of training you do.

FIRST: plan to teach one thing at a time. Plan to teach surface actions before you teach inner actions of your equipment.

SECOND: find out what your Saudi employee knows already. Exchange names. Learn what the Arabic name is, then teach him the English name. Find out if he knows what the equipment is for. Find out if he knows how to operate (or assemble, or maintain) the equipment. If he says yes, have him show you. If he says no, teach him.

THIRD: teach him. Teach each step in order: first..., second..., third..., and so on. Match your actions with your words. Don't make any motions which don't fit exactly what you are saying. Your men will learn as much from what they see you do as from what they hear you say. Keep content simple: no words or actions which are not necessary at this time.

FOURTH: check up by having him demonstrate to you, with each step in order.

FIFTH: make a final check-up by having him teach another Saudi the way you taught him, while you supervise.

SIXTH: make it clear why you are teaching this work to the Saudi. Is he going to operate (or assemble, or maintain) the equipment?

TRAINING IS REPEATED TEACHING. No one learns from one time only. Men aren't cameras. They need more than a single exposure. You will have to teach again and again until your men know. When they know, then you've trained them.

Fire Extinguisher

Model Training Conversation

Do you know what's the name of this?	<i>ta'rif aysh isim haadha?</i>
Yes, this is a fire extinguisher.	<i>na'am, haadhiy taffaaya.</i>
No, I don't know.	<i>laa, maa a'rif.</i>
In English it's called a <i>fire extinguisher</i> .	<i>fil-ingliyziy ismaha</i> fire extinguisher.
This is to extinguish fire.	<i>haadhiy 'ala shaan tiTaffiy l-Hariyga. or</i> <i>haadiy 'ala shaan tatfiyat</i> <i>il-Hariyga.</i>
for	<i>'ala shaan</i>
it(she) extinguishes	<i>tiTaffiy</i>
fire	<i>Hariyga</i>
extinguishing	<i>taTfiya</i>
the extinguishing of the fire	<i>taTfiyat il-Hariyga</i>
Do you know how you use it?	<i>ta'arif kayf tista'milha?</i>
you use	<i>tista'mil</i>
you use it	<i>tista'milha</i>
Yes, I know.	<i>na'am, a'rif.</i>
(Then) please show me how you use it.	<i>min faɗlak, warrniy kayf</i> <i>tista'milha.</i>
No, I don't.	<i>laa, maa a'rif.</i>
(Then) look, I'll show you.	<i>shuuf, ana awarriyk.</i>
The way to use it is...	<i>Tariygat il-isti'maal hiyya...</i>
way	<i>Tariyga</i>
the way of use	<i>Tariygat il-isti'maal</i>
she or it	<i>hiyya</i>
First, stand about ten feet away from the fire.	<i>awwalan, owgaf tagriyban 'ashra</i> <i>agdaam ba'iyd min il-Hariyga.</i>
first	<i>awwalan</i>
stand	<i>owgaf</i>

about	<i>tagriyban</i>
feet	<i>agdaam</i>
away from	<i>ba'iyd min</i>
Second, you have to leave it	<i>thaanyan, laazim tkhalliyha</i>
straight up and down.	<i>mustagiyma (or siyda).</i>
second	<i>thaanyan</i>
you put it <i>or</i> you leave it	<i>tkhalliyha</i>
erect	<i>mustagiyma</i>
straight	<i>siyda</i>
Third, put your foot on the stand.	<i>thaalithan, HUTT rijlak 'ala d-da'sa.</i>
third	<i>thaalithan</i>
put	<i>HUTT</i>
your foot	<i>rijlak</i>
the stand	<i>id-da'sa</i>
So that the fire extinguisher	<i>'ala shaan iT-Taffaaya maa titHarrak.</i>
won't move.	
it(he)moves	<i>titHarrak</i>
Fourth, hold the hose in your	<i>raabi'an, imsik il-howz fiy</i>
left hand.	<i>yadak il-yisaar.</i>
fourth	<i>raabi'an</i>
hold	<i>imsik</i>
your hand	<i>yadak</i>
your left hand	<i>yadak il-yisaar</i>
Fifth, aim the hose at the base	<i>khaamisan, sawwib il-howz</i>
of the fire.	<i>ila gaa'at il-Hariyga.</i>
fifth	<i>khaamisan</i>
aim	<i>sawwib</i>
base	<i>gaa'a</i>
Sixth, pump with your right	<i>saadisan, idrib bump bi-yadak</i>
hand.	<i>il-yamiyn.</i>
sixth	<i>saadisan</i>
pump	<i>idrib bump</i>
with	<i>bi-</i>
your right hand	<i>yadak il-yamiyn</i>

When the fire stops, don't pump
any more.

when
it(she)stops or it(she)ends
don't pump
more

When it is empty, inform
the fire-station so they'll fill it.

it (she) gets empty
station
fire-station
so
they fill
they fill it

Now show me how to use
the fire extinguisher.

O.K., I'll show you how.

Now teach Jassim how to use it.

teach
he uses it

O.K., I'll show him.

I show him

Do you know where you always
find it?

always
you find it

There is one or more
in every building.

one (f)
building

Remember, for safety the fire
extinguisher must always be full.

remember
for

*lamma l-hariyya tikkhas, laa tidrib
bump ziyaada.*

*lamma
tikkhas
laa tidrib bump
ziyaada*

*lamma tikhla, khabbir markaz il-harigya
hatta yitrusuwa.*

*tikhla
markaz
markaz il-hariyya
hatta
yitrusuw
yitrusuwa*

*al-hayn warrniy kayf tista'mil
it-taffaaya.*

Tayyib, awarriyk kayf.

*al-hayn 'allim jaasim kayf yista'milha.
'allim*

yista'milha

Tayyib, ana awarriyh.

awarriyh

ta'rif wayn daayman tilgaaha?

*daayman
tilgaaha*

*fiyh waahda aw akthar
fiy kull binaaya.*

*waahda
binaaya*

*tdhakkar, lis-salaama laazim tkuwn
it-taffaaya daayman matruwsa.*

*tdhakkar
li-*

for (the) safety	<i>lis-salaama</i>
it (she) is	<i>tkuwn</i>
it (she) must be	<i>laazim tkuwn</i>
full <i>or</i> filled	<i>matruwsa</i>
I want you to inspect it every morning.	<i>ariydak tfattish-ha kull sabaah.</i>
you inspect	<i>tfattish</i>
you inspect it	<i>tfattish-ha</i>
morning	<i>sabaah</i>
You are the one who is responsible for keeping it in working order.	<i>inta l-waḥīd illiy mas'uwel</i>
one <i>or</i> only one	<i>ʿan ḥifḍaha saaliha lil-ʿamal.</i>
who	<i>waḥīd</i>
responsible	<i>illiy</i>
for <i>or</i> concerning	<i>mas'uwel</i>
keeping	<i>ʿan</i>
keeping her <i>or</i> it	<i>ḥifḍ</i>
good <i>or</i> fit	<i>ḥifḍaha</i>
for (the) work	<i>saaliha</i>
	<i>lil-ʿamal</i>